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en Spanish Dollars; Six Months,

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stices of Figms," will be continued,

Street, Swalow, Drown & Co.

Fogo & Co. Manila, C. KARUTH-

WYNDHAM STREET, HORGEOUS.

welve Dollars.

Townsend passage out-

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Vol. XXII. No. 1118.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 19TH JULY, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton. British Consulate,

D. B. ROBERTSON,

Canton, April 16, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, April 22, 1866. R. SWINHOE,

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA MAIL" OFFICE. PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,

No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, BACK OF THE CLUB

4. THE EVENING MAIL. A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.-\$2 per Month. TERMS OF ADVERTISING .- First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL. AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.) PRICE -\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING .- Same as Evening Mail. THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMA-NENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL. Consisting of 8 full pages, and containing the articles in the Evening and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News

and Commercial Summary. ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING .- The same as in the Weekly. All "Notice of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would MI draw the attention of parties advert.sing to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. For the Current Week. If translated by Messrs Shortrede & Co.

\$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c. A. SHORTREDE & Co.

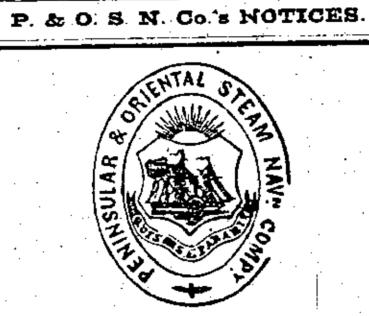
"China Mail" Office, Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTICE THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COM-PANY, LIMITED

OTICE is hereby given that the Third CALL, of \$25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkoug and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the

said 6th day of August next. Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts

By Order of the Board of Directors. (Signed) AUGUSTINE. HEARD & Co. General Agents. Hongkong, July 5, 1866.



STEAM TO SHANGHAE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI.

TIHE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "SINGAPORE," will leave for the above Places immediately after the Arrival of the next English Mail.

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, July 17, 1866.

STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,

and Southampton; Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR-AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship " BENARES," Captain Browne, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on SUNDAY, the 29th July, at 9 A.M. CARGO will be received on board unti 5 P.M. on the 27th Instant. SPECIE until Neon on the 28th; and PARCELS until 5 P. M. on the 27th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES

ARE REQUIRED. ** Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly re quested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hougkong. W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still un claimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Dickson, . 1 Box Baggage. From Marseilles,— A. & C., 1372, . . . 1 Parcel Samples. From England,—

Per "Orissa," J. J. M. 6, } . . . 1 Box Worsted.

Ex "Ottawa." J. L., 1 Box Catridges. Lieut Perry. . . . 1 Box Apparel. M. & Co., (in diamond) 1 Cask Samples. From Shanghae,-1 Air tight Case Plants. From Coast Ports,-

. 1 Box Sundries. Hongkong, June 20, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the 1 Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their 'Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of depar-

ture, from 7 to 9 A.M. Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, At is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in | are requested to send in their Bills of Ladthe Company's Steamers, under the same | ing for countersignature, and to take immecondition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

diate delivery of their Goods. A. CONIL,

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

MOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

NOTICE. PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY. MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL. will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

until further notice.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA-RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN,

SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MES-SINA, MARSEILLES.

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,

AND CALCUTTA ON MONDA'Y, the 23rd July, at 2 U P.M., the Company's Steam-ship minneford's Fluid Magnesia.

H.I.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Portfor the above places corresponding: At SINGAPORE, with one of the Compa-

ny's Steamers for Batavia. At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

mers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius. At Messina, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 11 % upon Merchandizes and 1 % on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez. Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 20th July, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 21st.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez s required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any | CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration. For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office. Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,

Hongkong, July 3, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are fequested to take immediate delivery :---

From Bombay. — N/M, . 2 pieces and I Bundle Ivory. From Marseilles.-

B (in diamond), . 1 Case Books. J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware. Puscole Pustovethy, 1 do. Preserves

M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 Baggage. Ex "Donnai." B. G. 1, 1 chest Photographic Apparatus. L. T. 221, }

. . 1 chest Baggage. Ex "Alphee" From Marseilles, -K. & Co., (in diamond), 11 cases Merchze. J. L., 55 57/60, 63/67, 10 ...

L E., No 5, . . . 1 ,, Straw hats Colours. S. C., 5569/70, A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, July 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Messageries Imperiales Steamer "Alphee"

Agent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.

11HIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving but all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wealing Apparel of every description, as also from Fursiture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly teutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d. Wholesile Agent J. Sanger and Son; 150 Oxford St. London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name Collas. All others are counterfeits.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S

BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality Indian Mounts £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., & £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES, EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., £18. 18s.

The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made. Adress, with Remittance

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND. Or order through \{ Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs Grindlay & Co. CAUTION._BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAM-BER HAT combines the lightness of the FITH HAT and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS. Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION .- No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining " Ellwood &. Sons'" name. * Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully

Is the great Remedy for ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTE 'RN Indigestion, Sour Eructation and Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's Cure of

GOUT, At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Stea- RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of FIEVER AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and

gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNE-EORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCING SALINE

> AND APERIENT. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co.,

CHEMISTS,-LONDON. And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through-CAUTION -Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and

see that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle

MONKS of the ABBEY of FECAMP.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FRUER and CHOLERA. May be had of A. LEGRAND, AINE AT FECAMP.

HOUSE IN PARIS .- No. 19, Rue Vivienne. This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmacentists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS PEPSINE.

TIMIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Powder.
Wine and Lozenge. The Powder is Pure, the Wine Unalterable, and the Lozenge a New, Agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES. Manufactured by

T. MORSON AND SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, Loudon. And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT,) MORSON'S KRŒSOTE. and every description of Chemicals, and all New Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

* See their Name and Trade Mark on all Pre-

parations. Orders to be made payable in London. MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S Victoria Violet

VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA. Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK." 1 lb. Tins......at 16s. per lb. 2 oz. Bottlesat is. 3d. , oz. 1 oz. "at is. 6d. " oz.

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER-dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute -dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c. The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while

their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

INSURANCES.

Thina Traders' Insurance Company Limited.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000. In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

Managing Committee. WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs Oly-RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messra John Burd & Co.)

> General Agents, Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

THE Head Office of the Company is at Victoria, Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at the following Ports, where Policies for Marine Risks will issued upon the asual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs Augustine Heard At Foochow, Mesers Augustine Heard

At Shanghae, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Kiukiang, John Pastorius, Esq., at

Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Swatow, Messrs Bradley & Co. At Tientsin, Messrs Fergusson & Co. At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Esq. at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Saigon, Messrs W. G. HALE & Co.

At Singapore and Penang, Messra Bous-EAD & Co. At Manila, Messrs Russell & Sturges. At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

At Rangoon, Akvab and Bassein, Messrs Мієвинк & Co. Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly established: Payment for losses will be made wherever an Agency of the Company exists, in one | per procuration.

Month after proof of loss. In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10 (Ten) per cent., a further return of five per cent. upon Premia paid will be made to all Insurers with the Company. AUGUSTINE HÉARD & Co.,

Hongkong, November 10, 1865. **Condon Insurancel Corporation.**

General Agents.

(Established by Charter 1720.) PHE undersigned, Agenta at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the on Merchandise in the same. DENT & Co.,

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855

class Steamers.

Zondon and Oriental Steam Trausit Insurance Office. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers. Established 1843. HE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862. North British & Mercantile

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Unsurance Company. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927 ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

T HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr John STEWARD LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK. Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

W/ITH reference to the above, I have admitted as Partner Mr ALEXANDER McGLASHAN HEATON, and the Business will hereafter be conducted under the Style and

Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK. Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE. TAR ADOLPHUS T. EIMBUKE has

our Firm.

IVI this day been admitted a Partner in

CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, July 1, 1866.

TATE have this day established a Branch

Office No. 2 d'Aguilar Street, formerly

of our Firm at Hongkong.

Bank of India. CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton, July 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE. PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTERDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr Nicholas Belfield Dennys: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866.

EDWARD ANDREWS. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore, and Mr Edward Andrews is authorised to sign our Firm.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES ATKINSON in our Firm ceased on the 18th June 1866.

LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE. TATE have this day re-established our-VV selves in Business, which we will carry on in Shanghae instead of Hankow.

INNES & Co.

NOTICE. MAR EDWARD WALLACE, is autho-IVL rised to sign our Firm in Yokohama

Shanghae, April 16, 1866.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE. TATE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan. PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE. MHE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WAICHMAKING. 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr George B. Falconer who has taken over the Business from that date. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK

VV tisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

INTITH Reference to the above Adver-

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE. TATE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN to sign our Firm per procuration. BEHRE & Co. Saigon, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr

THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner. DEACON & Co.

Canton, January 1, 1866.

ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PEN-DER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

G. FALCONER.

exclusive of treasure be

Tls. 461.578; for 1862,

THE CHINA MAIL. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RONGKONG, THURSDAY, 1978 JULY, 1866.

BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 14th July, the Wife of Deputy Assistant Commissary General Hughes, of a Son.

DEATHS. At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 12th July Charles Cox. Color Sergeant, 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, aged 37 years. Fracture of Neck. At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 16th July, Patrick Linesay, Private 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, aged 26 years Feb. At Canton, on the 15th instant, Appointers Johannes RETRYALM, of Spring Gardens, aged 43 years of Dysentery At Canton, on the 16th July, Mr S. Dulton, Pho-At Hongkong, on the 18th July, the infant Daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Davidson.

EGAOES OF THE WEEK.

News from Nanghai-Treacherous Execution of two generals by Li Futai-Defeat of the Imperialists—Land regulations— Meeting of Commercial Bank Creditors _Death of Prince de Condé_American | as well as to fight. designs in China-Fracas at Ningpo-Agra and Commercial Banks-Rowett v. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co .- Visit of the Duc d'Alencon to Hongkong-The Governor and the facts which most people knew before. Colonists-Manila; supercession of the Captain General—The weather.

read of the great Caliph walking in disguise H. the Duc d'Alengon, now at Canton. through the highways and byways of his ed lost their heads in less than no time distant and then almost unknown China. desirable an object. When we read of the unfortunate Pascha with to strangle himself, neither we nor The following paragraph taken almost verwho perpetrated it.

It appears that the Viceroy had reason to suspect two of the commanders of the Tangchow forces of carrying on intercourse with the Nienfei leaders, so he determined to decapitate them as an example; but as an understanding was believed to exist between them and their troops, it was desirable to carry out the sentence elsewhere than in their camps, to avoid disturbance. A messenger was accordingly sent to inform or worse. them that the Viceroy was so pleased with was coming down in person to inspect them. | the Agra and Masterman's Bank against | the mercantile profession. a rapid journey to Yangchow, was received and Shanghae Banking Co., for illegally self delighted, and requested the two gene- | sent by the former to be cashed on the plea characterised his whole proceedings. There appears ground for suspicion that the dis- been busy in persuading the Chinese holdaffection has not been completely extinthough their deaths may perhaps prove a posed. A partial explanation of the extra- and groundless. ordinary success by the Nienfei which we found in the suspected sympathy of a portion of the troops with their opponents:

100

and recalls to one's mind the slaughter of the Wangs at Soochow by the same hand. The successes of the Nienfei are thus come into collision with these much des- could reasonably be required, giving at the pised robbers, has met with defeat and dis- same time permission to appeal. Three of saster. One of Li-hung-chung's especial the five pirates found 'guilty of piracy with friends and proteges. Liu, who was associate intent to murder" are to be executed toed in command with a Frenchman named morrow (Friday) morning at six o'clock Pinel, has lost all his gitns and a large pro- within the precincts of the gael. Fouryounger brother of the Viceroy, whose identified and it is to be hoped that those during the Taeping struggle, has been Queen's evidence and pointed out the wherecompletely routed. He succeeded in in- abouts of the last batch. Nienfei and losing nine tenths of them kil- a visit. On Friday last a review was held led or made prisoners, besides 2,000 stand of the troops in Garrison at which they acof Enfield rifles. What became of the quitted themselves very fairly owners of the latter, our information does. Much discussion has been taking place not explain; but seeing that out of 1,000 relative to the acts of his Excellency the

fate of the infantry cannot have been much

Of "social news there is not much to report from the north. The North China Daily News says that" a meeting of treatyconsuls was held on the 12th at H. B. M. Consulate for the purpose of considering the revised Land Regulations, at which, we regret to learn, M. de Montmorand was too unwell to attend. An understanding was come to that, in case of dispute between the Municipal Council and any resident in the English or American concession, the case should be tried before the national consul of the recusant. The question of Port Dues was brought forward, but nothing clearly decided on.

The Shanghae Rangers have been behaving very liberally to the Ladies Bazaar fund. having presented it with Tls. 470.50, the Liberality of the Shanghai Rangers—The | proceeds of their late dramatic performance. Honor to the brave who are ready to pay

A meeting had taken place of Commer-Punishment of Pak-sui, Garrison-The | cial Bank creditors in which the affairs of the bank were discussed but no resolutions passed. Altogether, there does not seem to have been much effected beyond stating

The death of the Prince de Condé in Australia has been announced via Shanghai. THE age of romance is not yet over in Chi- He died of a cold contracted while on a na-if indeed the tales of secret intrigues | pleasure excursion. He was the eldest son and violent deaths which so abound in the of His Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale. past annals of Eastern nations come under | fourth son of His late Majesty Louis that denomination. When as children we Phillippe, and consequently cour in of H.R.

capital accompanied by that grim looking | hai R corder respecting the ultimate views illfavored executioner Mesrour, and learnt of America upon China will be found in with a sort of delicious horror how the wick- another portion of our columns. The same paper states that the Shanghai Chamber of while the good were rewarded with hand- Commerce are making arrangements for fulls of gold, we little suspected that do- obtaining statistics of the stock of Manuings not very unlike the fictitious acts de- factured Goods in Shanghai on the 30th scribed in the well known "tales" were June. It is to be hoped that the merchants being actually enacted at that very time in | will co-operate with a view to furthering so

From Ningpo we have news of a serious being presented with a bowstring where. riot which occurred at Chinhai between some 200 Foochow fishermen and the namany of our present readers knew that tives of that town. The garrison came to such presents were even then occasionally the assistance of the townsmen and drove made in the unvisited capital of China. | the fishermen back to their boats; but the latter, having armed themselves, rallied batim from the Shanghai N. C. Daily New! and repulsed the troops in their turn. describes a recent act which though per- Several persons on either side were, killed haps a hard necessity, is worthy of the man or severely wounded in the affray, and the authorities have sent to Ningpo for reinforcements.

> There is no news of importance from the other ports.

been taken from the pirates about a month since, and garrisoned by imperialist soldiers, deserted by them. They are, we hear, to be severely punished and the mandarins commanding them will be degraded :-

Of local matters that which has most occu-Accordingly, on the 5th, ultimo, Li made Mr Kresser manager of the Hougkong of course with all honours, expressed him- detaining notes to the amount of \$50,000 rals to return with him to Nauking, to re- of indebtedness. A great mistake seems ceive more at leisure his assurances of es- to have been committed by Mr Anderson's lated to effect the objects in view of giving "ters." A bond of £500 is entered into 299,605 for the fifth. teem. They obeyed, of course, and were | legal adviser in taking the action he did and probably surprised to find a Court impro- | describing Mr Kresser's conduct as "fraud vised en route, themselves brought before | bordering upon larceny " for which imputait as prisoners, accused of treachery, and tion the magistrate stated that there was ordered to be decapitated. The sentence not the slightest foundation. The money carried out, his Excellency returned to Nan- has since been paid over to Mr Anderson. kin with the same expedition which had A report of the case will be found elsewhere. Some ingenious individuals have "shakiness" on its part, while well know-

have already reported, may perhaps be came before the court on the 14th instant, tain sum annually and being compelled the fact of its being thoroughly understood more than twice as much as during the relative to the time of starting the Canton steamers. Mr Rowett brought an action Such an act is worthy of the famous Li against the Hongkong, Canton and Macao steam-boat Company on the ground of the Kinshan having left Canton before the advertised hour. The learned judge deportion of his men; while Li-loh-ta-jen, a teen others have been captured and several name will be remembered as that of the guilty will share the fate of their compamost unsuccessful general in this province nions. The two reprieved were admitted

geniously enclosing his men by a circle of | The Duc d'Alencon has been paying us.

of misunderstanding between the Colonists and the head of the Government arising out of certain little brusqueries which after all are but of slight importance compared to the energy, and sense he displays in reforming abuses, which call loudly for attention. That he is not liked by his immediate subordinates is possible, but that we fancy is the natural effect of a transition from the very easy-going way of doing business which formerly characterized official Hongkong, to the strict discipline His Excellency is desirous of seeing carried out. It is to be hoped that the Colonists will see the wisdom of not expecting too much and that he on his part will not disdain to conciliate by attention to those trifles which frequently attract a greater share of notice than more important acts.

From Manila some curious stories reach us respecting the Government officials. The present Captain General has, it is said been superceded in consequence of oppressive acts towards the Chinese. The Government are negociating a fresh loan, the last attempt having been a failure.

The weather here is warm but the health of the Colony remains pretty good. height of the thermometer during the past week has varied between 84 and 90.05.

By a letter which appeared in our Daily | fifty pounds is offered to those giving inissue of the 17th instant, signed "A Broker," it would seem that much dissatisfaction exists amongst the numerous individuals following that line of business. Those A curious letter addressed to the Shang- whose connection is sufficiently large to furnish an ample income, and who may be regarded as the aristocracy of their profession (vulgarly denominated "Carriage Brokers ") are very naturally somewhat jealous of the large number of those who, working on a minor scale, materially interfere with their profits without individually benefiting to any very preceptible extent; while the "small brokers" regard with tain a discrect silence about the business anything but feelings of love those who entrusted to his conduct. It is often in of course strive to keep up the extensive his power to cause immense loss either by connections themselves they already possess, unintentional or fraudulent misrepresentaand do their best to prevent "poaching" on tion, and the necessity of a legal registratheir own grounds on the part of their less tion is obvious. The mercantile commuinfluential brethren. Both sections are nity are moreover desirous of this regisagain (and with good reason) opposed to tration in order to place a check upon the China and India, who transact a large as brokers who are personally interested amount of brokerage business without as- in the successful purchase or sale of artisuming the title or reputation of regular cles in the market, and if the Chinese rebrokers. On the other hand the Mercan- main unregistered no such check on them tile community generally are opposed to can be imposed. The island of Paksui was, after having the system which so extensively prevails of brokers not only acting as such, but as principals also, whenever a good chance of thus making money presents itself. So that altogether the time has arrived when parties to fix certain regulations which the reputed efficiency of their men and ex- pied public attention has been the action shall at once be both a protection and recellent arrangement of their camp, that he | brought by Mr Anderson the manager of | straint to those engaged in this branch of

> The ordinance now stated to be under discussion by the Legislative Council and ber of Commerce is apparently well calcua status to brokers and protecting the inthe latter subject for awhile we will first consider the subject only in its bearings upon the position of the brokers them-

ers of notes that the fact of the local bank | course of procedure is hardly likely, but, it was to his interest to act in an indepen- the body to which they belonged.

cavalry only 100 escaped, we may infer the Governor. There seems to have been a sort the same chance of gaining an honest live | cession of numerical force in questions delihood as is possessed by their compradores, the ordinance must include natives nition. of all countries without exception, each paying an equal tax. Even under these circumstances the Chinaman will always possess a great advantage over the foreigner from his intimate knowledge of the able conduct, such as effecting bargains on his own account while receiving commission for them, &c., &c. it would, owing to the peculiar system of "squeezes" and bribery pervading all native negotiations be extremely difficult to bring matters home to

> Such being the case as regards brokers themselves how does the proposed ordin ance affect the merchants of the colony In the first place any change from the present irresponsible system must be clear gain to them. The position of a broker is one of peculiar and heavy responsibility in many cases to those for and with whom he nogotiates. In the words of a notice recently issued by the associated brokers of London (published in the Economist of April 7th) in which a reward of formation of any offence committed contrary to the act regulating the admission of persons to act as sworn brokers, those who illegally act as such do so " to the great "injury and prejudice of those duly ad-"mitted as brokers and to the manifest " hazard of merchants and others employ-"ing persons who are under no restrictions "or limitations, nor have given bend with " sureties for their honest and good behav-'iour as brokers regularly admitted by the

The Broker is bound in bonor to main-

The London Broker's oath is to the following effect. "That he will truly and "faithfully execute and perform the of-. gain in goods beyond the usual broker- fourth and fifth years, we should find a proposed at the late meeting of the Cham- "age; and that he shall regularly regis- falling off on the aggregate receipts of "ter all the contracts into which he en- Ils. 70,808 for the fourth year, Ils. by the broker for the faithful performance terests of the mercantile houses. Leaving of all the duties sworn to in the oath of results have been exemplified in our pre-

It is easy to see how advantageous the imposition of such a bond upon the Colo- collections under each heading, from which nial foreign brokers would be to the mer- it is interesting to observe, though last in It is reported that the proposed ordin- chants, while the necessity of its being im- order, the falling off in the Native trade, ance deals only with Europeans. Such a posed upon the natives doing such busi- which has become reduced in the five ness in the interests of both merchant and years comprised in the returns, to very guished in the persons of these two officers; detaining Mr Anderson's notes argued should it be intended, it is difficult to see broker requires no discussion. Granted nearly one third of what it was during on what grounds the Council have come to that it will be extremely difficult to insist the first year. The import trade was wholesome warning to others similarly dis- ing any such statement to be totally false this determination. Its only effect would on the Chinese abiding by the terms of greatest in the second period, in fact be to place the foreign broker under the such an oath there is nevertheless a cer- more than three times as much as in the The termination of an interesting case disadvantage of having to disburse a certain amount of power over them gained by first; in the third it was considerably to abide by certain rules which would that detection in underhand practices first; and in the fourth and fifth it proform no bar to the native broker whenever. would result in an instant expulsion from duced only a small increase on the re-

dent manner; while his pocket would not The most useful step which could be Opium has advanced marvellously, suffer by being called upon to pay tax to taken would however be the formation of each year showing an improvement upon alluded to by the N. C. Herald | cided that the Captain had, by starting at | the Government. Such a measure would a guild by the brokers themselves. This | its predecessor, until in the fifth period With the single exception of Pan, a his own time, of which due and reasonable doubtless be extremely popular amongst should include natives of all countries for- it realised an amount, within a shadow of general who formerly held command of the notice was given by the ringing of the the Chinese, as its immediate effect would eign or Chinese, for as it would be impos- being eight times that of the year ending. Sung-kiang district, every leader who has ship's hour and warning bells, done what be to throw much additional business into sible to check irregular brokerage were 30th June 1861. Export has been also their hands. Many of the smaller brokers | the latter excluded, it would be the wisest | improving, until the fifth year, when the would probably find it impossible to do plan to admit them. The natives would falling off is not such as to create any business in the face of an uncontrolled not be slow to appreciate the additional alarm, being only about Ils. 200.000., or competition, and would of necessity close importance bestowed upon them by the one twenty-third of the sum for 1864. their offices, while the richer class would, fact of their belonging to such a body while Tonnage too has advanced until the last though in a less degree, become aware of a combination such as we propose would period, but even then it realized three greatly increased. the satisfactory results following on so dis- possess an influence which no individual or times more than was received during the abling an ordinance. If it is the object of firm could possibly arrive at. Such influ- first period. The coast trade has steadily the Government to afford every facility to ence might be for great good and expul- progressed each year; and so far as we The total value of Imports at the port of the Chinese at the public expense (in the sion from the guild would become a thing have presented the results of our enqui- Tientsin during the past five years has same way as the present police system to be dreaded almost as much by the natires to our readers, we see reason on been as follows:—1861, Tls. 5,014.070; affords protection to the rogue who is not live as the foreigner, as his quarrel would by for congratulation. Notwithstanding 1862, Tls. 7,095.811; 1863, Tls. 6,275. caught flagranti delictu) it cannot do bet. then be with all following the same occu- the many unforseen and exceptional 225; 1864, Tls. 7,645.422; and in ter than pass an ordinance such as is above pation in the colony. The strong would causes that have occured during the five 1865, Tls. 11,852,437; being double that described. But if it be an object to increase in such a body of men strengthen the weak years under review, causes that must of 1861. The Export trade has been

manding public consideration or recog-

THE CHINA TRADE REPORTS FOR 1865.

proceed to note that, in the second year of regard to which, the Commissioner, Mr realized in 1864, while in 1865 it nearly doubled the receipts of 1862. Foochow and Amoy have exhibited a steady increase on each year, and in the eight ports open during the second year (from 1st July 1861 to 30th June 1862) an amount of Customs Revenue was collected, almost trebleing the sum received for the previthen open and having Customs' offices. The subsequent years will still further illustrate the rapid strides which com-July 1862 to 30th June 1863), viz. Kiukiang, Hankow, and Chefoo; and three others were opened in the subsequent or fourth year (from 1st July 1863 to 30th June 1864), viz Tamsuy, Takow, and Newchwang. The first in order of these, Kinkiang, more than doubled its revenue in 1864, and also in 1865, although in the indefinite number of natives of both system now prevailing of persons acting the rlatte year there was a slight falling off from its predecessor. Hankow more than trebled its receipts in 1864, but again there was a diminution in the amount collected during the subsequent year. Chefoo returned, in 1864, more than six times the receipts of 1863, and in 1865 the sum realized was more than seven times that of the first year (1863.) "fice of Broker between party and party | Tamsuy increases slightly in 1865; but | "in all things pertaining to the duty of Takow shows nearly ten times more for it becomes necessary in the interests of all "the said office, without fraud or collusion 1865 than for the previous period! while to the best and utmost of his skill and Newchwang actually advances, in the "knowledge; that he shall in all cases same year to very nearly twelve times its "reveal the name of his principal and former amount. The third year was cerneither deal in goods on his own account | tainly the most prosperous, and were we

> Statement II. needs no comment as its vious remarks.

Statement III. shows the total annua ceipts of first year.

trade and influence mercantile operations to an injurious extent, we find a most cheering and reassuring result and one which we trust, so far as its brightest and best indications point, is but the barbinger of better days.

markets, his acquaintance with the lan- In continuation of our remarks upon the Following out our original plan of takguage and, in short, the fact of his being Trade reports for the year 1865, which ing the various items of the Reports in a Chinaman; while in cases of dishonor- appeared in the China Mail of the 12th, the order in which they are published, we and Evening Mail of the 13th instant, we come to the port of Newchwang, with the periods comprised in the Customs Re- Macpherson, gives us one of the most venue report, from 1st July 1861 to 30th interesting accounts to be found in the June 1862, four additional ports are shown | book. From it we learn that the port to be open, viz. Chinkiang (office esta- was opened to foreigners in 1861; and tablished April 1861); Tientsin (office es- during that year 33 vessels only, of an tablished May 1861); Foochow (office estimated tonnage of 11,645 tons, entered established July 1861); and Amoy (office the port, the customs, revenue collected established April 1862). Again is the being Ils. 2,291. In the following year wonderful elasticity and expansiveness of the number of vessels entering Newchtrade in China exemplified by the experi- | wang increased to 86; the tonnage to ence we derive from the returns relating 27,747; and the revenue to Tls. 33,336. to these newly opened Ports. It is true In 1863, 201 vessels, of an estimated that a retrogressive movement was felt tonnage of 61,155 tons, arrived; the with regard to Chinkiang from 1863 to Revenue of Maritime Customs for the 1865, inclusively, but each of these years same year being Tls. 89,785. In show a most satisfactory increase on 1862. 1864, 302 vessels, of an estimated Tientsin receded in 1863 from the amount | tonnage of 88,281 tons arrived; the revenue for that year reaching Tls. 123,487. In 1865, 274 vessels, of 91,118 tons entered the port, and the revenue advanced to Tls. 167,664.

During the first four years, it appears, the larger portion of the shipping belonged to the North German and Baltic ports; that in 1864, the tonnage of British shipous twelve months from the four ports | ping was little more than a fourth of the total; and, in 1865, was almost half. The effect of this increase of European shipping on the trade hitherto conducted merce is making in the "Middle King- by native craft, is truly astounding. We dom." Three additional offices were es. | are told by Mr Macpherson that "a few tablished in the third period (from 1st | years ago over three thousand sea-going junks arrived annually; last year barely thirteen hundred entered the port." Ano. ther peculiarity calls for notice,-although the tonnage for 1865 is not one half greater than that of 1863, yet the revenue. is twice as large.

There can be no doubt that the native merchants transact by far the largest portion of the business carried on at this port: there being only four foreign Firms engaged in the import and export trade; and it seems that, of the 274 vessels arriving at Newchwang in 1865, only 37 were consigned to, or loaded by, foreigners. "During the past season, the Chinese interested in the trade of this port are supposed to have expended Tls. 400,000 in the chartering of Foreign vessels. 338,300 pieces of Pulse Cake were exported by Foreign merchants, and 1,449,671 pieces by Chinese 19 650 peculs of Pulse were exported by Foreign Merchants, and 881,670 peculs by Chinese. With imor barter and sell again, nor make any to strike out the ports included in the ports the case is similar. 80 peculs of Opium were imported by Foreigners, and 1,442 peculs by Chinese. 11,650 pieces of Shirtings and T-Cloths were imported by Foreign Merchants, and 38,086 by Chinese. But perhaps, the best way of showing how entirely the business of the port is engrossed by the native Traders. will be to state that of the Tls. 167,000 received in revenue during 1865, only Tls. 10,000 were paid by Foreigners." It will thus be seen that the Lion's share of both the import and export trade of Newchwang is in possession of the Chinese. We shall have occasion to refer again to Mr Macpherson's report before concluding this series of articles; but, at present, pass on to the consideration of the facts laid before us by Mr Baker with regard to Tientsin. From this statement we learn that the demand for cotton piece goods declined from 1861 to 1863, when it reached its minimum,-the single item of Grey Shirtings showing a difference of upwards of 800,000 pieces; and that since that period the advance has been almost as rapid and progressive as the previous fall. Foreign metals, needles and matches, have increased in imports to a very satisfactory extent, with the single exception of matches. The most important items, Lead, Tin Plates and Tin, have largely extended, and the consumption of European needles has also

the Colonial revenue and afford Europeans while the former would benefit by the ac- have naturally had a tendency to depress comparatively insignificant, its value

1863, Tls. 913, 217; 1,710.786; and for 1,65, The total value, therefore, Exports during the the not included, is ESG. 1862, Tls. 7,503美02集 18 442; 1864, Tls. 3, \$6.2 Tls. 13.544, 353 The i sure during 186 50m Chefoo, was Tls. 29900 port, during the sime eri Chefoo and Horakow, The return of Shipping vears, is very faveable. increase, with the except 1861 there were 1 7 tonnage; in 1862 ha vessels of 21.92 tonna rose to 134 vesels of in 1864 to 185 vessel of and in 1865 to 209 visse

At Chefoo, which i ne find that the Imports in over those of the privio extent of Tls. 1313270 same time the E post fe tent of Tls. 229 4 1 th the total value of the during 1865, esteafed nearly one million Thels. At Hankow, is appear of the Import Tade dur was Tls, 10,63,631,

gregate tonnage. If these

102 were British 98 und

rican and of the British

steamers, all emers fr

Hongkong.

Tls. 8,445,545. pr@ent 2,178.089 Natie prod Exports for the same Tis. 12,685.23 1 haing comparison with 1264, and less than 1833 w T Kewkiang exiibas a Imports during the last 1863 the value was e 3,057.568, wh器i Eall 100, but rose is Sto to has been a consilerable Exports of the and You with those of \$1863, b ment upon 1844. In of the export Frage Tls, 7,310.19 is 18 Tls. 3.132.653 and in 3,484.908; being & ris vear of Tls. 35 22.

At Chinkian the va amounted in 1864 To T in 1865 incre se to being an impresent upon the previous yes 1864 being deestim Opium, Sanda od at five times thosofbugg A Ningpo here ha

on the total alue of Tls. 2,266,461 We have not ime evening's issue the cla

Foochow by Er Ray, our remarks fe-morro MISCELLINE

A POINT vitally Duce of many in the colon sideration by the Ju Jurisdiction course.

by a holder of Sotes ment to recover their cessful form proced in a similar sitish, v the fact will be put or ceipt of a tell grain ha to justify an establish intents and Surposes having been so adjuct

WE regret to Learn the Shanghan Regarde rived at Shawhe per of the sudden leads of The Prince pea slight cold willen a in the Harlar E P this cold he partiall receipt of see lews · grand-mothe Morie the French, In smou tration ensued from w Prince never recover 24th of May The Prince de Con the intention of visiting

lonies, China Japan WE copy the follow columns of the blan are afraid that the E the victim of another To the Editorofthe SHANGHAE

MR. EDITOR - Rur rent for some time the of North America ha rial conquestin Asia

ur original plan of taktems of the Reports in they are published, we t of Newchwang, with the Commissioner, Mr es us one of the most nts to be found in the we learn that the port preigners in 1861; and 33 vessels only, of an e of 11,645 tons, entered stoms revenue collected In the following year essels entering Newchto 86; the tonnage to revenue to Ths. 33,336. essels, of an estimated 155 tons, arrived; the ritime Custems for the ng Tls. 89,785, In estimated 281 tons arrived; the at year reaching Tls. 5, 274 vessels, of 91,118 ort, and the revenue ad-

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7,064.

of 1863, yet the revenue. e no doubt that the native act by far the largest poress carried on at this port; y four foreign Firms enuport and export trade: at, of the 274 vessels arwang in 1865, only 37 to, or loaded by, foreignthe just season, the Chia the trade of this port are expended Tls. 400,000 in f Foreign vessels, 338,300 Cake were exported by nts, and 1,449,671 pieces 650 peculs of Pulse were Foreign Merchants, and by Chinese. With imis similar. 80 peculs of ported by Foreigners, and Chinese. 11,650 pieces of '-Cloths were imported by ants, and 38,086 by Chiaps, the best way of showy the business of the port the native Traders. will t of the Tls. 167,000 rere during 1865, only Tls. paid by Foreigners." It n that the Lion's share of

ort and export trade of in possession of the Chi-Il have occasion to refer Jacpherson's report before series of articles; but, at to the consideration of the e us by Mr Baker with re-From this statement we demand for cotton piece from 1861 to 1863, when s minimum,—the single Shirtings showing a difwards of 800,000 pieces; that period the advance has s rapid and progressive as fall. Foreign metals, neehes, have increased in imy satisfactory extent, with ception of matches. The it items, Lead, Tin Plates largely extended, and the f European needles has also

IV. e of Imports at the port of ng the past five years has ws:—1861, Tls. 5,014.070; 095.811; 1863, Tls. 6,275. Tls. 7,645.422; and in ,852.437; being double that he Export trade has been insignificant, its value,

exclusive of treasure, being, for 1861, connection with these designs. Tis. 461.579; for 1862, Tis. 407.491; 1.710.786; and for 1865, Tls. 1,691.961. The total value, therefore, of Imports and Exports during the five years, Treasure 1862, Tls. 7,503.302; 1863, Tls. 7,188,

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increase, with the exception of 1862. In

1861 there were 111 vessels of 26,561

tonuage; in 1862 this number fell to 87

vessels of 21.921 tonnage; in 1863 it

rose to 134 vessels of 36.276 tonnage;

in 1864 to 185 vessels of 35.968 tonnage;

and in 1865 to 209 vessels of 60.049 ag-

102 were British, 98 sundry, and 9 Ame-

rican and of the British vessels, 67 were

At Chefoo, which is next in order, we

find that the Imports increased in 1865.

over those of the previous years, to the

same time the Export fell off to the ex-

tent of Tls. 229.541, thus showing that

the total value of the trade for this port

At Hankow, it appears, the total value

of the Import Trade during the year 1865

was Tls, 10,632,634, of which amount

Tis. 8,445.545 represent Foreign and Tis.

2.178.089 Native produce; while the

Exports for the same period were only

Tis, 12,685.231; being a falling off, in

comparison with 1864, of Tls. 763.083;

Kewkiang exhibits an improvement in

Imports during the past three years. In

1863 the value was estimated at Tls.

3.057.568, which fell in 1864 to 3.041

100, but rose in 1865 to 3,250,600. There

has been a considerable diminution in the

Exports of the past year as contrasted

with those of 1863, being an improve-

ment upon 1864. In 1863 the value

of the export, trade was estimated at

Tis, 7,310.190; in 1864 it decreased to

Tls. 3.132.653; and in 1865 rose to Tls.

3.484.908; being a rise on the previous

At Chinkiang, the value of the Imports

amounted in 1864 to Tls. 1,005.486, and

in 1865 increased to Tls. 3,324, 752,

being an improvement of Tls. 2,319.266,

upon the previous year, -the increase on

1864 being three times the quantities of

Opium, Sandalwood and Piece goods, and

A Ningpo there has been a falling off,

on the total value of trade at the port, of

We have not time to consider in this

evening's issue, the elaborate Report from

Foothow by Mr May, but will continue

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A POINT vitally concerning the interests

of many in the colony is now under con-

sideration by the Judge of the Summary

Jurisdiction Court. The action brought

by a holder of notes, on the Agra and

Masterman's bank against that establish-

ment to recover their value must, if suc-

cessful form a precedent for many others

in a similar position, while, if ousuccessful,

the fact will be put on record that the re-

ceipt of a telegram has been held sufficient

to justify an establishment in acting to all

intents and purposes as bankrupt before

baying been so adjudicated in the local

WE regret to learn from the columns of

the Shanghae Recorder that news has ar-

rived at Shanghae per Elizabeth Nicholson

of the sudden death of the Prince de Coudé.

' The Prince appears to have caught a

slight cold while on a pleasure excursion

in the Harbor of Port Jackson. From

this cold he partially recovered, but on

receipt of the news of the leath of his

grand-mother Marie Amelie, ex Queen of

The Prince de Condé lest England with

the intention of visiting the Australian Co-

We copy the following letter from the

columns of the Shanghae Recorder, but

are afraid that the Editor has been made

SHANGHAE RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR -Rumors have been cur-

rent for some time that the United States.

of North America have designs of territo-

Hal conquest in Asia, and that the recent

lonies, China, Japan and India.

the victim of another "sell."

In the Editor of the

24th of May.

year of Tls. 352.255.

five times those of Sugar.

our remarks to-morrow.

Tls. 2,266,468.

and less than 1863 by Tls 56.677.

nearly one million Tacls.

Hongkong.

possession of Shanghai. 442; 1864, Tls. 9,376.208; and 1865. Strangely enough, the moment deter- who has come into collision with these mined upon for the inauguration of the much despised robbers, has met with defeat Tis. 13.544, 353. The import of Treaaure during 1865, from Shanghai and Chefoo, was Tls. 129.900; and the export, during the same period, to Shanghai. Chefoo and Hongkong, Tls, 13,544.353. the strongest will prevail. The return of shipping for the last five

pretext she wishes. When might is right, whose name will be remembered as that of Thus commences the disintegration of rears, is very favorable. shewing a steady | China. - Respectfully yours,

URTEEN men captured at various times at East point and Wanchai recently, were on the 14th arraigned on suspicion being implicated in the piracy on board the " Cæsar" on the 15th of June. The infer the fate of the infantry cannot have Honble J. C. Whyte Esq. presided and been much better. Mr Francis appeared on behalf of seven gregate tonnage. Of these vessels, in 1865, Prisoners captured at Wanchei. Captain Schuck and seven of his crew were examined and seven of the prisoners were identified as having boarded the "Casar" The further investigation of the case was steamers, all either from Shanghai or postponed.

THE tenor of the judgment given in the case of Rowett v. the Hongkong Canton and have been generally anticipated by the extent of Tls. 1,213.270: while at the Community. It is so obviously impossible to determine what index of time should be considered the standard in a case of this sort that the decision was what was expected. It might be well however for a necessity but as a matter of public convenience and for their own intersts ...

We learn that a very liberal offer was made by the Company to pay the expenses incurred by the plaintiff, provided it were not considered as a precedent for future claims of a similar nature, but that this offer was declined.

WE learn that our informant was mistaken in stating that there was no intention of commuting the sentences of any of the pirates condemned to death. It is now stated that three will undergo the extreme penalty of the law on Friday morning next at an early hour, within the precinets of the Gaol. The other two, it appears, turned Queen's evidence and were instrumental in the arrest of the fourteen prisoners, who were examined on Saturday last and vesterday at the Police Court, any the sentence of death passed upon them has been probably commuted to deportation for life. Nothing particular was elicited in the examination of the 14 pirates, just mentioned, by the Hon. J. C. Whyte. Esqre. yesterday, but we believe that seven of them are committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

SEVERAL junks left this port on the 15th I stant, with various quantities of Onium on board, and one of these crafts was attacksuccessfully so. One of the Gunboats although in a leaky condition got up steam, and went in pursuit-but owing to the leak increasing had to return without accomplishing, her object of capturing the

THE action taken by certain firms against the Commercial Bank being considered as sharp practice, as it was a departure from their word as pledged by their representatives at the late meeting of shareholders, was met by a counter piece of diplomacy, the available assets having been transmitted to England by the last Under the circumstances it is difficult to blame the manager, for if people would not keep faith with him he was obliged to act as he judged best for the great body of creditors. We do not commend the resolution but a promise is a promise and should be acted up to.

H.R.H. the Duc d'Alencon is now at Canton and is expected to return to-morrow or next day. He will have been presented to the Chinese Authorities to-day.

THE three pirates under sentence of execution for to-morrow morning have thus far made no confession and behave in the indifferent way usually to be expected from men of their occupation. The Chinese also as a nation regard death (comparatively) with such indifference that this is not astonishing. The promise of some help to their families, if they have any, would probably elicit some important information relative to their accomplices in the crime for which they are to suffer.

WE are glad to learn that the desertion of the piratical island of Pak-sui by the simply from the want we have indicated. Mandarin garrison left in charge of the place, has not passed unnoticed. The the French, an amount of physical pros- Acting Viceroy of Kwangtung has, it is tration ensued from which the onfortunate reported, degraded the Brigadier who per-Prince never recovered. He died on the formed this exploit, and has despatched an expedition to reoccupy the island.

THE NIENFEL

(From the North-China Hearld, July 7.) The strength of the Nienfei on the north bank of the Yangtze appears more formidable than has been hitherto believed. They have been looked on as simple bands of robbers with no power of cohesion, whom the first breath of an approaching army, more especially of Li-hung-chang's disciplined troops, would disperse to the four winds of heaven. Recent occurrences tend to dispel this impression, and must have

visit of Mr. Burlinghame to America had the force he has been so carefully forming. We mentioned some time ago the dispatch I desire to make known through your of bodies of troops into the neighbourhood Tls. 913, 217; for 1864, Tls. columns that I have recently heard some of Yangchow, to oppose the rebels who had things which indicate that this is only too appeared in considerable force in the northtrue. It was at first thought that an is- ern portion of this province, and, in comland should be purchased upon the coast mon with their master, anticipated that in the neighborhood of the mouth of the they would easily accomplish their object. Yangtsze; but since it would be a matter The event, however, has not justified these not included, is 1861, Tls. 5.475.644; of time to draw trade thither, the bold expectations; with the single exception of stroke has been decided upon of taking Pan, a general who formerly held command of the Sung-kiang district, every leader

> movement is likely to see Europe in the and disaster. One of Li-hung-chang's throes of a gigantic war. America will especial friends and proteges, Liu, who was then be able to carry out the project with- associated in command with a Frenchman out interference; strangely too the attempt | named Pinel, has lost all his guns and a of the Government of France to set up an large proportion of his men; while Li loh-Imperial rule here will afford America the ta-jen, a younger brother of the viceroy. the most unsuccessful general in this pro vince during the Taeping struggle, has been completely routed. He succeeded in in geniously enclosing his men by a circle of Nien-fei and losing nine tenths of them

killed or made prisoners, besides 2,000 stand of Enfield rifles. What became of the owners of the latter, our information does not explain; but seeing that out of 1.000 cavalry only 100 escaped, we may

The daily reports of battle, slaughter and

pillage which reached us during the time of the rebellion in this neighbourhood, have so familiarised us with the vicinity of war that we listen with a careless ear to these details of Imperialist successes or reverses. Yet the effects of the occurrences we report, may be most important. This is the first time the Nienfei have come in collision with the highly vaunted troops of Kiangsu. The latter went into the field with all the prestige that foreign weapons and discipline Macao Steam-boat Company seems to could lend; the glory of all that had been done in Kiangsu floated on their banners. They were the soldiers of Li-hung-chang the actual suppressser of the Taeping rebellion. And now, they have been shamefully defeated by an unarmed and undisciplined horde; the confidence which their presence gave to those districts bordering on the during 1865, exceeded that of 1864 by Companies to announce by what clock Nienfei country is lost, and the weapons they intend starting their boats-not as from which so much was expected have gone to add to the strength of their adversaries. Enquiry naturally arises as to the cause of these reverses, and whether either leaders or men possess the knowledge of foreign tactics with which they are credited. think not, and doubt much whether the defeats they have just experienced be not an exemplification of the old adage, that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. It is fair to say that Li loh-ta-jen's men made no

pretence to European training, though they were armed with European weapons. But Liu and Pinel's men were looked on as the essence of perfection, equal to the best troops who ever drilled on the plains of Aldershot; whereas in reality their whole knowledge amounted to an ability to shuffle through a few movements on the parade ground, which the presence of an enemy would completely upset, and Liu himself is ignorant even of the words of command to direct them. Troops so drilled and so led, are more liable to defeat than if they had never heard a foreign word of command and relied entirely on their own native tactics. In their own way, they can cope with their countrymen more or less successfully; but when endeavouring to utilise their European drill in front of an enemy, both officers and men lose their heads and manœuvre into a state of hopeless confusion, in which they are worse than helpless. Even when the men have acquired a certain amount of the lore which their European drill instructor has been so perseveringly endeavoring to teach, the ignorance of the mandarin in command, who has never even attended drill, completely nullifies it. We have even ed by a piratical native vessel just outside | heard of an instance in which a regiment the Lye-ee-moon passage and, we believe, | that had been brought to a very fair knowedge of foreign drill, were made to leave

their bayonets at home, and take the field with their flags in the old Imperial fashion as if they had never been drilled at all. Of coursetheir commander knew nothing of his duties, and was afraid to show this ignorance before his men who knew better than himself. The general, Liu, whom we have already mentioned, is one of the class we describe; he is a scholar of high attainments according to the Chinese standard, and not deficient in ability, but as a military man has never done anything but incur misfortune and disgrace. During the Taeping rebellion in this province, he always held command of a considerable force, but never took a stockade or city of the meanest dimensions. It is to be regretted that the Viceroy, to whose favour he owes he retention in office, cannot find for him a civil appointment which he might fill with credit. instead of vesting him with a command where he is powerful only for evil. Of Pinel, his associate in misfortune on the present occasion, we know little except that he has shaved his head, renounced his allegiance to France, and sworn fealty to the brother of the sun. The reports, however. which have reached us of the state of his

energy on the part of the commandant. will be seen that we judine to attribute the misfortunes which have overtaken Li hung chang's forces, more to incompetence on the part of the leaders, than to the incompetence of the men themselves. Hardly any soldiers in the world will fight well under officers in whom they have no confidence. The Chinese are no exception to the rule. and in their case this confidence is especially required, as new tactics with which they are imperfectly acquainted, are necessarily a source of confusion. If His Excellency will devote to the training of generals, a little of the energy he has been bestowing on the drill of his men and accumulation of arms, he may attain the object at which he aims; the possession of a

camp do not indicate any great ability or

POLICE COURT. Saturday, July 14, 1866. Before the Honble. J. C. WHYTE, Esq. Fourteen men, captured at various times at East Point and Wanchai were this morning arraigned on

force with which no other in China can

cope. At present his efforts are wasted,

suspicion of being implicated in the piracy on board the British barque Casar on the 15th June. Mr Francis appeared for the first seven prisoners, those who were captured at Wanchai. Captain Schuck of the Casar, deposed. I am Master of the British ship Colsur: I lest Honkong for Amoy on the 14th June. On the 15th June we were attacked. We were eleven miles West of Pedra Branca. It was at about 5 o'clock in the evening that we were attacked by a Junk. She fired at us with loaded guns, none of the crew were

hit. We returned the fire. She came alongside of

us and we were boarded by so a large a number

that I thought resistance useless. I ordered, there-

fore, the crew aloft. I went aloft myself and count-

They were all armed; some with swords, others with rifles, &c. Two stinkpots were thrown on board of us. They injured the ship, but no one of the crew. I am sure of those three. They came I am quite positive about it. We had a cargo of Rice. A portion of it was removed by the pirates All our clothes and in fact all private property, also instruments, charts, &c. were taken. They left me at night. Next morning I tried to get to Amoy, but not being able to do so I returned to Hongkong. I reached this port on the 10th

By Mr Frances.—The third and fourth prisoners recognize because I saw them on board. They were also in the Cabin and I know them, therefore, | Emperor ? Here was the key to that probquite well. I had principally Cargo Rice on board. | lem of conquest in the East which has so do not know exactly how nuch Rice was taken. By the Court.—The vessel is now discharging at Amoy. Prisoners had no questions to ask.

Chang Asan, Carpenter, desposes I recollect the 15th of June. I was on board the Cæsar. I recollect more than 20 men coming on board. It was daylight. The men were armed, some with pistols some with swords. I was in the hold of the Ship with the mate, and was called by the pirates to come on deck. I identify the 5th and 9th prisoner I saw them on the Junk and subsequently on board the Cæsur! He, the 9th prisoner, came on board at about 6 o'clock. I know him particularly because he took away my property. He is now wearing my jacket, (Lacket taken off and examined.) is certainly my property. I have no doubt whatever about those three men. They fired several shots. The chief mate was hurt but by an accident. The cargo

By Mr Francis.—I never saw second prisoner before. Fifth prisoner I recollect particularly because I saw him remove the Casur's guns on board the Junk. I do not think I could recollect all the faces of the pirates who came on board. Prisoners had no questions to ask.

deposes. I was on board the Cosar on the 15th of symetry or design. Now, however, the June. The vessel was attacked by pirates in the order which was doubtless foreseen from the evening. I had been in the cabin, but came on deck first by the careful composers of the iu- solution, there was no occasion for their further I saw about 45 men on board. They were all gredients, begins to develop itself; and it attendance; and the meeting broke up accordarmed. I identify the ninth and tenth prisoners. am quite sure of those two. They took away all my property. None of it has been returned. Prisoners had no questions to ask.

May Ding, boatswain of the Casar,—deposes: was on board the Casar on the 15th June. On the evening of the day (I do not recollect the exact day) pirates attacked the ship. I ran aloft. I could see what was going on on deck. I saw the pirates and identify No. 5 prisoner. He was on board with a sword in his hand. I lost all my property consisting of my clothes, four gold rings and 160 Rupees. One dozen shoes and some blankets were also stolen from me by the pirates.

Prisoners had no questions to ask. Amat. Seacunny on board the Cæsar, -deposes. was on board the Cosar, when we were attacked by pirates. The attack occurred about 54 o'clock in the evening. I ran aloft when the pirates boarded. There were upwards of 20 men on board. I identify the 1th prisoner. I am quite positive about him I recollect him because I saw him take a gun from the Cæ ar, on board the Jank. He made the crew of the Casar assist him to do so. I was made to assist too. I identify none of the other prisoners. All my property was stolen.

By Mr Francis,- I was at the wheel when the pirates come on board. When the pirates came on board and began fighting I went forward, and from there alpft. I was about one hour and a-half up there before I was called down . Lthen went down. The Captain remained above. The Carpenter was below, he was there all the time. The Captain's wife was in the foretop. Prisoners had no questions to ask.

Kitchily Seacunny on board the " Casar" desno-Bes. On the 16th of June I was on board the "Casar. I saw the Junk come down upon us. I mentioned it to the Captain. Ho told me to get the gun ready. The pirates then approached. I identify 5th 6th and 10th prisoners. I saw 5th prisoner take the gun of the Cour on board the junk. He was assisted by Chinamen and the crew to effect this. The 6th prisoner I recollect because he made the Crew go below when a steamer hove in sight. The 10th prisoner was in company of the 5th on the that occasion. I have never seen these prisoners since except this morning in Gaol, when they were standing among other Chinamen, but I recognized

By Mr Francis.-The whole of the Crew went below when the priates came on board. When the Captain came down, he too was put below. The Carponter was aft. I have seen the pirates because they were on board and I saw them I could not possibly identify them all.

Prisoners had no questions to ask. Abdullah, Lascar, Seaman on board the " Casar' deposes. I remember being on board the Cæsar. when she was attacked. It is about a month ago this occurred. It was in the evening. I saw the Junk come alongside and the pirates board us. went aloft. It was daylight. I identify No 5, 6, and 10th prisoners. The 5th prisoner I recollect because I saw him put a small four pounder gun into the Junk. He had others to assist him doing so. No. 6 and 10 I remember, because they ordered us below when a steamer made her appearance. The hatclies were nailed down upon us. I saw the prisoners among other Chinamen this morning, and pointed them out at once.

Prisoners had no questions to ask. Mahomed deposes. I am reaman on board the "Con ar." I was on heard of her when she was attacked. It was about twenty days ago. I was forward and eating when the Junk came alongside, I saw the pirates board,-they were firing. We had a little before that been firing at them. I identify the 5th and 9th prisoners, recollect No. 5 because he went forward and took four pounder gun. We had to assist him in semoving theighn. No. 9 was in the Junk to receive the gun. I did not see him on beard the " Cæsar." saw prisoners in Gaol this morning, and at once nointed out the two.

By Mr Francis.—We of the Casar, went up to Gaol together, but entered separately for the purpose

of identifying prisoners. Haniat, Seacunny on board the Cæsar, deposes:-I was on board when the Cuesar was attacked. cannot remember the exact day this ocurred. about 28 days ago. We were going to Amoy. were attacked by a large number of armed men. They were firing guns. I identify the oth prisoner, I am quite sure of him. I saw him go forward and tell the crew to put our 4-pounder gun into the Junk. I myself helped to do it.

Prisoners had no questions to ask. The further investigation of this case was here postponed, but no time fixed when it wil be resumed

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN CHINA.

(From the North-China Daily News.) The connection between the Roman Catholic missionary system in China and the official action of the representatives of the French Government, although in measure occult, is nevertheless from time to time sufficiently betrayed to the public to render a study of its tendencies instructive as well as interesting. It is indeed a lucky circumstance for the interests of the French Emperor in this part of the world -or at any rate for the manufacture of such interests-that a traditionary policy invests him with the championship of the Roman propaganda. He must find deep satisfaction in the reflection that the victorious arms of France, aided in some degree by the auxiliary battalions of Great Britain, have not only thrown open the marts of China to the commerce of the world, but have also accomplished the far higher and more salutary work of throwing down the barriers of heathenism before the mild and unambitious apostles of the doctrines of truth. His joy may have been troubled by the reflection that, side by side with this victory, went also a similar concession to the Protestant disseminators of error; but the grief may have been assuaged by the gravely shaken the vicoroy's confidence in ed from there about 45 men who had boarded, thought that, not only had the heathen

been east into the dust, but that the armed exertions of France had been fully indemnifiel, with a very handsome balance besides. from the revenues of these conquered hea then. Sweet consolation lay in this idea but other rewards were promised by the future. What if every missionary priest who penetrated the interior with a passport from the Legation of Peking, were a herald than of the moral supremacy of the Pope! What if, in making a proselyte, he at the same time created a willing subject of the long been the day-dream of Paris; and in skilful hands the key has not been slow in turning in the wards of Chinese repellance. For years past, every missionary has worked with the consciousness of unfailing protection through right or wrong; every Chinaman has known that strenuous advocacy and assistance were held out to him, as the tempting reward of an easy reverence before a Catholic in lieu of a Buddhist

shrine. The consequences have been inevitable, and the spread of Roman Catholicism throughout China is evidenced in the It imposing plans for cathedrals, monasteries and schools which are on foot everywhere from Canton and Shanghae to the capitals of Hu-peh and Szechuen. Up to the present, however, the system by which these results have been obtained has been a tacit one; or it might be said that the huge mass of political possibilities was still in that state of inchoate crystallization of which chemists speak, in which fibres shoot out. Cheung Achang, steward on board the Casar | and cross each other without apparent will be well if the resulting angles do not ingly. obtrude inconveniently upon the surrounding world. To abandon metaphor,—we learn upon undoubted authority that the Chinese Government has entered into a

species of countact or treaty with the French | and the natives of that town. The garrison came Minister, in virtue of which all converts to to the assistance of the townsmen and drove the Roman Catholicism are specifically with- | fishermen back to their boats; but the latter. drawn from primary jurisdiction on the having armed themselves, rallied and repulsed part of their own authorities, and are placed under the protection as well as control of the priests ministering to their respective congregations, who are to have the right of examining all charges against converts, before action may be taken against accused individuals by the Chinese magistrates. The Bishop or Vicar Apostolic of each province is moreover invested with a species of official character, in virtue of which he is to be entitled to correspond directly with the high Provincial authorities on behalf of his converts and on religious matters generally, becoming thus a sort of ecclesiastical. consuls as there are priests in his diocese. It is a singular reflection that the desire of the Czar to exercise a somewhat similar protectorate over the christian subjects of the Porte, was one ostensible cause of the last Russian war.

That a convention of this kind, creating so vast an imperium sub imperio, and apparently designed with the especial purpose of giving France some hun reds of casus belli whenever she shall stand in need of of its having been officially proclaimed in a result.—Hankow Times. several of the provinces, and of its having been acted upon already in several cases. The questions that remain to be solved are, under what pressure has the Cabinet of Pekin yielded to this extraordinary invasion of of the Imperial sovereignty; and what

Alcock must have been to press the Chinese | adjournment granted .- Shanghae Recorder. Government to a concession of the privileges sought for, in the care of the three little silk steamers.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

From correspondence published below, it will be seen that the Shanghai Rangers have handed over the liberal sum of Tls. 474.50 to the trustees of the Ladies' Bazaar Fund, on account of the performance given by the Rangers Dramatic Corps in aid of the Fund, in November last. A MEETING of treaty consuls was held on the 12th at H. B. M. Consulate for the purpose of considering the revised Land Regulations, at which, we regret to learn, M. de Montmorand was too unwell to attend. An understanding was come to that, in case of dispute between the Municipal Council and any resident in the Eng lish or American concession, the case should be tried before the national consul of the recusant. The question of Port Dues was brought forward. but nothing clearly decided on.

MEETING OF COMMERCIAL BANK CREDITORS. Mr. MyBU GH. Counsel to the Corporation.

said. Ar Maclellan, the Manager at Shangha

had called a meeting of the creditors for the

purpose of laying before them a statement of

the assets and liabilities of the Shanghai branch. and of informing them what the Directors at home had done since suspension of payment by the corporation, and what it was in contemplation to do in order to wind up the Bank's affairs in London and the East. A copy of a letter, dated 26th May last, addressed to the Chief Manager by the Bank's Solicitors, had been received by the last mail, stating that an extraor dinary meeting of Shareholders had resolved that the Bank should be wound up under the Companies Act of 1862. (He read the letter). The object of a winding up by the ourt of chancery was to stay proceedings of hostile cre ditors, to procure a quasi judicial realization of the assets and to divide the proceedings amongst all the creditors pari passu. He believed that two official liquidators would be appointed one of whom would at once start for the East for the purpose of realizing assets, and protecting the interests of the creditors at large. It must be satisfactory to those present to know that the directors did not anticipate that a call upon the shareholders who were liable for £25 per share, would be made, but that they would on the contrary receive something substantial out of the assets. The state of the Shanghai branch was most satisfactory. The statement which would be laid before the meeting showed that the assets were far in excess of the liabilities. In fact the bullion, cash, bills receivable, bills discounted and loans, were alone amply sufficient to cover all local liabilities. On behalf of the corpora tion he would ask for the forbearance of the creditors. Nothing could be gained by any at tempt to recover judgment against the Bank, as he would feel it his duty at once to file a petition in the Supreme Court for the winding up of its affairs under the Act of 1862. When once the pitition was filed, the Court would, on application, stay all proceedings against the Bank. From what he had learnt of the state of the Bank's affairs in London and at the different branches, he felt convinced that the official liquidator would immediately on his arrival, proceed to satisfy the claims of creditors.

r Hayes wished to know whether holders of drafts which had not reached home, were creditors on this branch or on London; whether those drafts. had been included in the habilities of this

Mr yburgh replied that only £103 mile of acceptances were on their way home, while remittances had been made from hence to the amount of £ 04 000 which would reach home after the suspension. All the anks and head of the political supremacy of France, no less of ces were, he believed, able to meet the claims

r Hayes; Would each branch then meet r olmston remarked that, unless every branch was able to meet its liablities, it was hardly likely the debts would be paid off at any one place, until it had been ascertained how the general assets stood.

r Myburgh inferred from the letter of the olicitor to the Bank that the shareholders would not be likely to be called on for any additional payment, and consequently that the assets would sunce to cover all habilities and enable the official liquidator to pay off the debts of this branch and remit home any surplus. He might inform the shareholders that no payments had been made since the suspension, except in one or two cases, in which security for the amount paid had been handed in.

or rixwell supposed that no creditor of any one branch could be paid off until it had been ascertained whether the general assets would sunce to meet the general debts.

Ar Ayburgh having suggested that a chairman should be appointed with a view to the passing of any resolution that might be deemed iecessary, a r Jackson called on Fr F. B. John son to take the chair; and, the latter having declined, on Mr Dixwell, who also declined, seeing no use in the pas-ing of any resolution.

After a silence of some minutes, no one ap parently being inclined to initiate any further proceedings, Mr .. yburgh suggested that unless the gentlemen present wished to pass some re-

A serious riot has, we hear, occurred at Chinhai between some 200 Foochow fishermen the troops in their turn. Several persons on either side were killed or severely wounded in the affray, and the authorities have sent to Ningpo for reniforcements.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY'S JOURNAL. To the Editor of the North Chin : Daily News. Sir,-Can you inform us whether the ? North China Branch of the Asiatic Society " is still in existence? So far as we are concerned, its proceedings are a myth. Personally unable, as we are, to attend its meetings, we naturally look forward to receive, shortly after the close of the year, the printed records of its labours. Nothing of the kind has, up to the present date, reached Consul general, with as many subordinate | this latitude.-We are, Sir, your obedient ser-

> SEVERAL DISSATISFIED SUBSCRIBERS. Canton, June 27th, 1866.

> > THE HANKOW CLUB.

It is with much pleasure that in these times when financial companies are failing, and rumours are rife of the unsoundness of almost every undertaking in China, we have to announce that at the half-yearly meeting held by the Committee of the Hankow Club, a dividend any, could have been entered into, save at the rate of 25 per cent per annum was deunder direct compulsion, by the Chinese clared, and a large surplus carried to account Government, seems almost incredible; and for contingent expenses. We must congratulate we should certainly have refused belief to not only the shareholders, but the secretary of the reports that have reached us on the this institution, to whose careful management subject, had we not indubitable information | they are in a great measure indebted for so good

At the first me ting of creditors of Messrs ow & Co. Mr. Myburgh on behalf of the general body of creditors applied for an adjournment. The question with regard to re exchange was again brought up and a doubt existed as to the form of Judge Hornby's decision in rearvie Thorburn & Co.; it being contended on the one Under the circumstances, considering how | side that the decision affected only the individual much it had recently yielded, it is easy to case, while on the other it was held as a preceunderstand how reluctant Sir Rutherford | dent. The point was, however, reserved and the

> A very pretty little story has been the subject of conversation lately at the tea shops and over Chinese dinner tables; having for its basis an incident in connection with the retaking of oochow, of so romantic a nature that it would from a plot for a Chinese Sir Walter. It seems that one of the residents at oochow, when it was in the hands of the Rebels, made his escape from the devoted city prior to its being retaken by the Imperialists, and came to Shanghai with his wife He had not, however, been long in the city before information was given against him to the native authorities, and he was consequently arrested and executed as a rebel. His wife, who had since lived in single blessedness, was recently courted by a Chinese swain: but another who had also been attracted by the charms of the young elestial widow, being jealous of the suc cess of his rival, informed against her as the wife of a rebel; and fearing that she might have to follow the fate of her late husband, she gave up all hopes of worldly happiness and joined a uddnist Nunnerv

We give this little story as it was related to a gentleman who is in the habit of conversing with the natives, and without, we need hardly say, pledging ourselves for its complete accuracy in all its details. That many such incidents as the one related took place in consequence of the internal troubles which recently convulsed hina. and are even now not by any means at an end, we have testimony on all sides. There is no feature in connection with the rebellions in China more revolting to Europeans than the cruelty and barbarity with which the innocent and the guilty were indiscriminately slaughtered whenever the Imperialists succeeded in retaking a city.-Phanohai Recorder.

Messrs Little & Co., sold yesterday at Auction about 370 chests Congou Ex Highfluer, at an average price of Tls. 36 per pecul; to pay for expences incurred by the ship, consequent upon her having stranded on the Lanshan cros-

SHANGHAI SHIPPING REPORT. (From N. C. Daily News.)

Br. sh. Dartmouth. April 1st left the Downs April 3rd passed the Lizard lights: May 3rd 24. W. crossed the Equator. Thence to 20. S light winds. On the parallel of 42. S. ran down the E. trades. May 26th in Lat. 39o. S., M. of the Cape of Good Hope. Thence to June 23rd had steady breezes, and sighted Anjer. uly 10th, made the Saddle Islands. July 12th, arrived at Shanghai

Han, baq. Pauline, February 18th, left Cardiff. Experienced fine weather during the passage, arrived here yesterday,

The Br. baq. Panamu is aground inside the bar. but it is expected she will come off next tide.

Dan. bq. Father Mindes, Feb. 1st left Newcastle on Tyne. Experienced fine weather to the Cape of Good Hope, thence to Sunda strong gales, wind variable, latter part of the passage light winds with for and much rain; arrived here yes.

The Bri tish Clipper ship Elizabeth Nicholson. First part of the passage experienced a trisk westerly gale, passed to the westward of New Caledonia, and carried brisk southerly gales

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passing between Santa Cruz and Solomons chipelago; lune 18th crossed the Equator, long. 158 E. passed over where St Raphaels Is and is hid down amongst the Carolines and saw no appearance of land; 22d sighted Guam Island; 30th in lat. 20 N. long. 133 E. encountered strong S. W. Monsoons, and frequent equalls in one of which split the ships sails. July 4th sighted Tia Pin Shan Islands; oth passed close to Raleigh Rock, and made its position by good observations, at 9 a.m. and at noon viz. lat. 25.50 N. long. 124.34 E as there is some uncertainty of its position and also the position of Recruit Island reported by Capt. John Lyal of the ship Recruit seen on March 12th 1861 kept a good look out for the Island all day being about 10 miles from its position at noon, but could see no other land than Raleigh Rocks. I am of opinion no such an Island exists in that position having passed close to the same place several times before and saw no appear. ance of anything of the sort: July 7th, noon passed Vide Islands having had a light S. E. wind from lat. 24 N. uly 8th noon took a Pilot off the Saddles; 39 days out, arrived in port

Ships loading at Sydney for Shanghae :- Golden Spur, Pegasus, Cingala, Bucton Castle, (clone, B nda, Tai Wan, Tatle, General Confield, China, P. cific, .. ary Lawson and Gauntlet.

British barque John Paul, Feb. 18th left Liverpool. Experienced strong breezes from N. E. to N. W. up to the Equator, light S. E. winds to lat. 15 N. Thence to lat, 39 S. M. of the Cape fine weather; April 30th encountered a succession of strong gales from S. E. and E. with a heavy sea breaking over the ship which stove in the bulwarks Latter part of the passage variable winds with thick weather and much rain; July 10th, arrived at hanghae.

Br. Baq Chalgrove, Feb. 17th left Cork. Ex of Good Hope. Thence to St Paul's moderate | also present-No one else. I wind; from St. Paul's to Sunda Straits strong | Notes to exchange for money. Some o with much rain and fogs.' July 7th arrived at out of the Bank.

The Dut. Baq. Hermenia Maria Elizabeth, Augt, 6th left Amsterdam, with a cargo of ma chinery for the .. apanese. Experienced sever al very severe gales on the passage out and lost a number of sails. Feb. 20th, arrived at Nagasaki. . une 29th left Nagasaki with a cargo of coals. July 1st encountered a severe storm. setting from the S. E. Bar. 29 70, a hight sea with heavy rain and fogs; 2rd, wind moderated. Arrived on the 6th of July at Shanghai.

Br. Baq. John Bull, Feb. 18th left Cardiff Mar. 16th crossed the Equator. Lat. 39.12. S. Long. 18.12 E. Meridian of Cape of Good Hope. Experienced a succession of heavy gales from the Cape until after passing St. Paul's Island. Ship under close reefec top sails, the sea making complete breaches over her fore and aft. Light variable winds and calms in the Straits of Sunda July let encountered a violent gale foom S. E. accompanied with much rain and fogs July 3rd the Barren Islands bearing N. E., distant 10 miles, thick, wind moderating. Thence to Shanghai, light winds and thick weather. July 6th arrived at Wusung, and here on the 7th.

The British brig Sarah from Hongkong reports passing, off the north end of Formosa, several pieces of wreck, the body of a European sailor and a Chinese sampan full of water, which were supposed to belong to some European vessel wrecked in that neighbourhood.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

Canton, July 18th, 1866 The undersigned makes public herewith for general information, the annexed translation of a Despatch from H. E. the Superintendent of Customs with reference to the anchorage of British Vessels, other than Steamers, at Whampoa.

D. B. ROBERTSON.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS, TO D. B ROBERTSON, Esq., C.B., H.B.M.

CANTON, July 14th, 1866. The Superintendent of Customs has to refer the Honorable Consul's attention to the fact that, from the first commencement of foreign trade at Canton, the anchorage of Whampoa has been the spot selected as the best adapted by nature for the accommodation of foreign vessels, and Chinese and foreign officials have been appointed to maintain supervision at that place. Of late years, since the opening of other Ports, foreign merchants have largely employed sea-going steamers, in consequence whereof the Superintendent's predecessor, moved by a desire to give facility to passengers by these vessels, conceded the privilege to such steamers of anchoring at Canton and they have availed themselves of this to load and discharge cargo also. Latterly, however, sailing vessels have in numerous instances sought to follow the example thus set, and when the Superintendent has ordered them to remove to the anchorage at Whampoa. the masters have given vent to protests based on the grounds that no actual prohibition has heretofore been in existence. If the principle be once established, however, the Superintendant apprehends that in future much trouble will be occasioned on shore by the crews of vessels; and with the view of obviating this possibility, he thinks it his duty to establish a regulation on the subject and to notify the same to the Consular Body to be placed by them on record as a perpetual prohibition. He therefore requests that the honorable Consul will notify the British Mercantile community to the effect that henceforward with the exception of seagoing Steamers which will still be permitted to come up to Canton (but will be required to anchor at Whampon should objections declare themselves hereafter) all foreign vessels must anchor at Whampoa and shall not be permitted to enter the river near Canton, as will be in conformity with the ancient regulations. This rule does not apply to the steamers plying between Canton and Hongkong. The Superintendent accordingly makes this communication and takes the opportu-

mit etc., etc. Translated by, (Signed) WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS

POLICE COURT. Before the Hon J. C. Whyte Esq.

Vice Consul.

Tuesday, 17th June, 1866. Mr Kresser, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company had yesterday been summoned at the Police Court for illegaly detaining Notes to the value of 50,000 Dollars belonging to Mr Anderson, Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. The case in consequence of Mr Pollard's absence was postponed until today at 3 o'clock, when it was resumed, the Honble J. C. Whyte Esqre. presiding. Mr Barnard appeared for Mr Anderson.

and Messrs rollard and Hazeland for Mr

The proceedings commenced by Mr Barnard stating that he appeared on behalf of Mr Anderson as manager of the Agra and ted against any evidence as to anything strong that had occurred previous to the present charge being made.

Mr Barnard then stated that he appeared for Mr Anderson, as attorney to the Agra-Masterman's Bank against Mr Kresser, Manager of the H. K. and Shanghai Bank. ing Co. Limited, for the illegal detention of \$50,000 in Notes, the property of his client, and asked for restitution of these Notes. He proceeded, he said, under section 60 of ordinance. , - which he read. He also stated that defendant had been guilty of fraud at least, if not larceny, and trusted the case

would be summarily dealt with. The Magistrate remarked he could only deal summarily with cases for amounts un der \$25-but one of \$50,000 was beyond

his control. Mr Barnard then proposed that his learned friend, the opposing Counsel, should admit the receipt of the Notes.

Mr Pollard, however, would admit nothing of the sort, and called the attention of His Worship to the fact that his learned friend was proceeding under section 60.

Mr Bernard then submitted to begin de novo the whole case. Sew A Look, Shroff to the Agra and

Masterman's Bank, states. I remember Saturday last. I was at the Bank at 11 o'clock on that day. I saw the Compradore—I saw some of the Shroffs. I saw the first Clerk-I gave the Notes to perienced light variable winds West of the Cape | the Compradore, -Several Shroffs were gales; wind variable with a very high sea. | them were exchanged. Ten thousand Dol-Outside the Saddle Islands a strong S. E. gale lars were exchanged. I did not take them

> The Compradore prevented me from taking the money away. The Compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghae Bank is Hue-I saw two Europeans, Mr Kresser and his first Clerk, during the proceedings. Mr Kresser took the Notes, and gave them to the Compradore, who placed them in

> By Mr Pollard. I took the Notes for the Agra Bank. Mr Anderson saw the Notes placed in the Safe, the box containing them was sealed, and he took the Key. saw \$15,000 paid for a cheque, and \$10,000 of these were sent in Silver to the Agra

By the Court.—I took \$50,000 to the Bank. 1 saw that amount placed in the

By Mr Barnard.—Mr Anderson did no see the \$50,000 placed in the box. Kresser took the Key. Mr Anderson. —I am manager of the Agra

and Masterman's Bank.—I have a power of Attorney to act for the Bank. take to produce it when required. I sent the Notes on Saturday to the Hongkong and Shanghae Bank to be exchanged. went to the Hongkong and Shanghae Bank after I had seen Mr Kresser. Mr Kresser told me that he had been advised by his Counsel not to part with the Notes sent, unless I took them with a long story written upon them, purporting that my Bank was indebted to his for a certain amount.

I kept the key of the box containing the Notes until Monday, when I offered it to Mr Kresser, who refused to take it, but I left it on his desk. I then offered to take the Notes if he would hand them to me at once as they were. He refused, saying he must see his counsel first. I showed Mr Kresser a Note received from Mr Dent. This Note simply stated: -Your Notes will be returned,—stay legal proceedings— I then engaged to stay proceedings for an hour. In the meantime I proposed that Mr Hazeland should affix his initials to each

the Notes after that. Mr Kresser said no The Bank was registered under the Limited in Macio. I left about 1 to 6. There were on numbers had been taken yet. I received | Liability act of England; the only possible two letters from the Hongkong Bank to-day | manner in which the plaintiff could get a (Contents read) one letter contained an | decree would be in the Bankruptcy way, offer to surrender the Notes. I returned an | Mr Barnard contented that it the notes answer, declining to receive the Notes on | were paid it would be doing an act of inthe terms stated. The second letter offered | justice to the other creditors of the Bank. to pay the Notes under protest. I returned no answer to that, there being.

By Mr Pollard.—Mr Kresser told me under the circumstances he must decline returning me the Notes. I spoke to him both as Mr Victor Kresser as well as manager, of the Bank. Had we been bad friends I do not think Mr Kresser would have come to me to make the communication he did. I know he made the communication on behalf of the Bank. I know a Writ was taken out against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Saturday afternoon. really do not know how it was worded. have not seen it. I gave instructions to commence proceedings. All my communications were made with Mr Kresser as manager of the Bank. I recollect a conversation with you yesterday in the Club Verandah. If you will let me see the Note you now my memory. I do not recollect that Note remember Mr Barnard telling me, not to read that Note, nor had I ever seen it before. (By some means here Mr Barnard got hold of the Note in question,-and it took some time before he made up his mind to return it to the Court.) I stand here as

Mr Barnard.-I move for a criminal trial inasmuch as the Defendant had no right whatsoever to retain the money he did: The learned Gentleman then read a long Extract from a lawbook to substantiate

manager of the Agra Bank, or as Attorney

He would also like to know whether the H. & S. B. Company would have offered to return the money unless they did consider that they were not entitled to it. No debt was yet proved, and even if one existed the claim must be substantiated before any money could be set off againt it. He demanded the return of the Notes and trusted his Worship would give an order to that

The Magistrate then stated that he considered it best to dismiss the summons and that it had better be taken to a Civil Court and tried by a jury.

Mr Pollard after this made a few remarks. He stated he would have been glad to meet | done." his learned friend on Section 60. He would then have proved that his client as banker. agent or factor had a good claim against the Agra Bank, and would have been justified | day's Daily News. We are informed that in retaining their property. The facts were these. The Notes and cheque were presented on behalf of the Agra and Masterman's of exchange and so on, varied with an oc-Bank. That Bank is indebted to the Hongkong and Shanghae Banking Company. The Agra had stopped payment, and its Shanghae dinner table." Now there can be Notes are no longer negotiable having been no doubt that the merchants of Shanghae Firm had broken the Hongkoug was drawing along presented and refused. Bank Notes in law occasionally exchange ideas after dinner on but was not in deep water.

warranted. Mr Kresser, his client, could talks more "shop" than any other man at all events not be proceeded against, the corporation or Shareholders were the men to be summoned. He trusted his client would be discharged, and that the Magistrate would express his opinion that it was altogether an ill advised proceeding.

His Honor then dismissed the case, and expressed his opinion that the action should never have been hought in this form. The accusation of having done away with \$50,000 especially against a respectable Gentleman was rather a serious one. Mr Barnard had attempted to prove under Section 60 that Mr Kresser had acted in a fraudulent man-That question he had not to decide. No virtue, and preferred only the well connectfraudulent intent could be for one moment attach to Mr Kresser, inasmuch as the key containing the money in dispute had at | talk about their profession : Soldiers, Saionce been returned to Mr Anderson was much to be regretted that the Summons was ever taken out, as there was no foundation whatsoever for the charge.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDIC

Tuesday, 17th July, 1860?

Before J. C. WHYTE, Esq., Acting Judge. F. dos Remedios v. The Agra and Masterman's Bank, \$130. Mr Hazeland appeared for the Plaintiff.

for the defendant. This action was brought to recover the (Agra Bank) commonly called Bank Notes,

one for \$100 and three of 10 each. F. dos Remedios sworn. I am Clerk o Mr Pollard. I have four notes of the Agra Bank amounting to \$130. I received them on the 2nd July and went to the Agra Bank to get them changed. I found that the doors were closed and heard that payment had been suspended, this was about 10 a.m. To Mr Barnard. I swear that previous to going to the bank, I was

not aware that payment had been stopped With regard to a question, put by Mr Barnard to the Plaintiff as to whether the notes had been received by the plaintiff as an immediate or antecedent debt, Mr Hazeland objected to it on the ground that possession of the notes was quite sufficient. quoting from Byles on bills.

Mr Barnard mentioned that the objection would not rule here as the case cited had reference only to Bank of England notes and not to those of Country Banks. His Honor said he would take a note of

the objection but would admit the question. Plaintiff to Mr Barnard.—The notes were not paid as an immediate debt, but for services already performed, the amount was due on the 30th June.

Adam Hay Anderson, sworn. I am manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. I closed the Bank in the usual course of business on Friday 29th and have not since reopened. I received orders from the board of directors, in London (letter produced from Gibson Thompson & Co. by Reuters Telegram from Galle.) Mr Hazeland objected to the letter being

put in as evidence. Mr Barnard queried as to whether Telegrams were not a means of notice. His Honor said he would not allow this

notice to be received Mr Barnard submitted that the bank, as Note, but I refused to allow Mr Kresser to soon as it stopped payment and closed take all the numbers. I heard no more of | doors, came under the Bankruptcy act. Mr Hazeland argued that the mere stoppage of a Bank in this case did not make the Bank bankrupt, the Bank could not be made bankrupt according to the laws of

> His Honor said as there were some nice points to be considered he would reserve judgment until Tuesday next.

CONVERSATION.

(From the Shanghae Recorder, July 7.) The remarks we hear constantly in society, and various other equally significant symptoms, indicate plainly that we are gradually undergoing a change. We are beginning to be sensible of our own peculiari-We write and atter criticisms on ourselves. New comers from home are struck by modes and customs very different from hold in your hand perhaps that will refresh | those of England or the States; and they are not now at once inclined to acquiesce in being read to me yesterday. I do not the innovations, and to recognize them promptly as improvements on the old world rules and the old world etiquette. In fact many of the arrivals of last year were inclined to regard certain Shanghae deviations from European customs as proois no of advance but of degeneracy, and are now by no means willing to acquire a number of costly and outré habits in order to have the pleasure of unlearning them directly they get Home again. After allowing liberally for the self reproach which arises on the first kindling of self consciousness, however, we cannot help thinking that we are criticising ourselves a little too harshly. Our expenditure, our dinners, nay our very table talk are in succession attacked, ar raigned and condemned. We pay through the nose for our food, we cook it abominably; we set out our tables without taste. and while we are eating the ill served viands we talk like a set of idiots. This is, in few words, the accusation which the North-China Daily News brings against the community. It is a little too bad. We protest against such sweeping denunciations. The recollection of a score of pleasant evenings rises in our minds and contraverts the statement. "Ungenerous" as Mr Lawrence Sterne would say "this is not well

For the present we are inclined to confine our attention to the strictures on our conversation contained in the leader of yester-"the price of shirtings, the cost of the last chop of tea, the prospects of silk, the rate casional faint spice of scandal are never failing and ever recurring subjects at the

are promissory Notes. In this case the the all engrossing subject of business. Notes presented were the Hongkong and When men come ten thousand miles away Shanghae Company's own promissory Notes | from home for the purpose of making moand were not cashed, because the Agra Bank | ney, it is not unnatural that they should objected, inasmuch as the Agra Bank could owed it a larger some then the notes repre- often mention the means by which the obnot sue through its Agent; he also protes: sented. His learned friend had used very ject of their labours is supposed to be in expressions, such as fraud and process of attainment. But we emphatilarceny, but he did not think they were cally deny that the Shanghae merchant indeed we have a dreary reminiscence of certain evenings spent at the Mess of the gallaut-th and-th and-th, during which the conversation was limited to a much narrower field than it ever is in the Model

Settlement, at the well filled table of civilians. We have too a more dismal memory yet: we have the recollection of an evening passed in the ward room of certain English Men-of-War; and which closed upon us slowly and painfully pondering on the inscrutible ways of the Admiralty, which decree that promotion shall never fall upon the brave or the deserving, and at last we ner. So far from doing so, he thought that | satisfied ourselves that nothing but a mira-Gentleman had acted in a very straight- | cle could account for the successes of a forward manner. Mr Kresser might or Navy which invariably (according to its night not have a right to the money .- | officers) neglected the claims of value and

> ed and the imbecile. The truth is that all professional men It lors, and Clergymen incessantly; Lawyers less offensively than any other class, though Physicians and Surgeons would be admirable neighbours at the dinner table, if the former would omit using the word "diagfacility horribly suggestive of the Dissect-

This Settlement contains men who have visited many countries, who have observed with attentive eyes the phenomena and scenery of the regions they have inhabited; who have been selected for the responsible duties they are called upon to fulfil, be- Feiseen rolled a great deal. I had to ease her down cause they possess remarkable grasp of mind Mr Barnard instructed by Mr Caldwell and thorough knowledge of their special we auchored. We had to pay out 55 fathoms of branch of trade. When any one finds the chain. conversation of such men vapid and dreamy above sum on four several promissory notes | it is just possible the defect may be in the listener not in the speakers.

> IN THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.

July 16th, 1866. Before the Hon. HENRY J. BALL, Esq. Acting Judge.

The Owners, Master, and Crew of the S. S. Feiseen," versus the French Baroue " Honokono." Mr. Pollard, Q. C. instructed by Mr Hazeland appeared for the salvors. The Hon. Julian Pauncefote instructed by M

aldwell for the "Hongkong." This was a suit for Mr Pollard objected to the defence and said b did not know what right the defendants had to appear and dispute the claim of the salvors. The

owners of the " Hongkong" were not in the Colony and he, the learned Counsel, did not know who he was contending against. The Hon, J. Pauncefote remarked that the present Captain of the "Houtema" had received

instructions from the owner how to proceed. Mr Pollard considered that persons contesting ought to satisfy the Court of their right to do so, he: believed all steps had been taken at the instigation of the French Consul.

The Hon. J. Pauncefote said that he never heard t doubted before that a Consul could look after the property of his countrymen. Mr Pollard briefly described how Captain Carroll obtained information and went in search of and party-word, and men will look into the salved the " Hongk ng."

J. Pauncefote said he considered & a fair share for | book—seeking to discover thereby the will of the gods and the late of empires. They Mr Pollard considered that would be a very poor remuneration especially when life had been saved as

His Lordship said that as there did not appear to be any chance of a settlement the case must go on. Mr Pollard then proceeded to call the following

Thomas Edwards, Sworn-I was Mate of the Feiseen on the 24th February last. I joined the vessel board the Captain, Chief Mate, Purser, 12 Manialmen. 5 Chinese, Chief Engineer, 7 Firemen, (Chinesel 3 Cooks, 3 Boye, 1 Carpenter, a Portuguese Pilot and a Chinese Pilot, 12 Manilamen were shipped for the purpose, as also the two Pilots. went in search of a shipped for the purpose, as also the two Pilots. I went in search of a ship. went down the West Coast, and found vessel off "Stragglers," some small islands and rocks. We sighted the vessel about 8 A.M. and got to her about 9 o'clock. The vesselwas on shore, we lowered a boat and the Captain went in her. There was no other European vessel. There were Chinese boats in motion. I went on board and found the Captain in the forehold wounded, the Chief Officer on the poor badly wounded. Carpenter bruised and wounded, others were more or less bruised. I remained until 3 or 4 o'clock. The steamer passed a hawser. I had half the crew of the Feisren with me. The men helonging to the vessel did not assist us at all. They were busy collecting their traps. We moved her but she took the ground again. The tide was beginning to fall and there was a fresh breeze blowing. There was a slight swell. We took the people from the Hongkong to the Feiseen. We took all on board except one whom I did not know to be alive. We parted a new hawser. We went to Macao. We called for the Doctor of the Relief, he was not there and we all landed next morning. Captain Stimson and 15 armed men went with us. We took no other hawser but got provisions. There were more boats in the evening than in the morning. We got down to the Honekma about 9 o'clock. Cargo had been disturbed. Rice had been dropped about the deck. We saw boats leaving the ship. S ven rifle shots were fired. This was on the 25th We lashed the Feiseen to the Hongking. The men of the Relief were sent on board to lighten the vessel and they did so. About II o'clock a gunboat anchored near the ship, and lowered a boat. The Commander came on board. About the ton of high water the steamer towed with full power and got the vessel off. We parted lines two or three imes. We towed and stopped between 4 and 5 'clock. There was a heavy ground swell. The Feineen rolled her guards under water and parted two lines twice. We lost I anchor and 15 fathoms of chain. The remaining chain broke. I was in charge all night. We steamed to Macao for a hawser, we got it and went back and towed the vessel to Hongkong. At 2.45, on the 27th there was a fresh head breeze and a moderate sea. The vessel light. The steamer was rolling so heavily that I of the Emperor, had almost the same dimen- the honour of translating this letter.

Island. Cross-examined by the Hon J. Pauneefote. She the Feiseen, ordinarily carries two anchors. We went back to Macao twice. The Captain of the Gunbout was two miles off. I told the Chief Mate of the Hom kong, by direction of Captain Carroll, that the Feiseen, was going to Macao. I did not consider it safe to remain all night and if they chose to come they could. They then asked to be allowed to take their traps. The Firm, assisted in towing the vessel for a portion of the time, but her lines broke. By the united efforts of the Feiseen and the Firm, the " Hongkong" was towed off the ground The vessel was in the same condition as before. The floor of the galley was torn up. There was a communication. When the vessel was first come to by us she was in the possession of the Captain. Re-xamined by Mr Pollard-This conversation was had about four hours after the Captain had been removed to the Fitzeen. When the lines of the

we got to Hongkong. We anchored her off Green

Friscen on the 23d February last. On the evening first bodies of the State. His accusation of the 23d. I received a communication. I saw the irritates the popular party; his acquittal French Consul. I communicated with the Agents of discloses the venality of the judges, and the Company. The Fe sen went from Hongkong to Macau on the night of the 23d. There were extra supplies-a 12-pounder, 12 Manila men with muskets and 60 tons of Coal. I proceeded down the coast. I did not know where the vessel was. I intended going down St John's The pilot reported a vessel on shore. We found her hard and fast ashore 12 miles 8. w. of the Stragglers about 36 miles from Macao. alongside. I saw several men with bandages on their hands and a white shirt at the peak. chored the ship and went with an armed boat's crew. with Mr Rohl, the purser. The person who addiessed me told me he was the Chief Officer. I found him in the forepart and he was taken on board the

Feiseen. I made preparation for towing the ship off at highwater. I sent part of the crew on board. We gradually moved a little with the sail. A swel rolling in drove her back. The tide fell and we ceased towing. We lost an anchor. We were obliged to anchor several times. The Captain complained of his wound and begged me to return to Macae. I went on board and told the people I was going. I went because of the anchor and the complaint of the Captain. There were men in the boats. the Relief. I first sighted her about 8, - and got up about 9 o'clock. I saw boats showing off. I fired seven shots with a rifle. I steamed right alongside and lightened the ship. When we had been on board the Firm came up. Lieutenant Eaton came on board .- About 2 or 2.30 we commenced we got off she assisted us about 2 hours. At nosis," and the latter did not carve with a about 1 to 5 she gave way. She was not 6 till 12.30. I took her in tow and towed her into Hongkong. There was a very heavy ground swell. On the 24th there were heavy gusts of wind. The

> Cross-examined by the Hon, J. Pauncefote. I told the Captain I was coming back the next day, and I told the Mate my great object was to get the Captain away. We had a higher tide on Sunday and calmer weather. She was in danger coming over that night. I was not in danger.

never saw the Feissen roll so much before. (Court adjourned until Tuesday, the 24th instant

JULIUS CÆSAR. (A then xum.)

After no little delay, this second instal ment of Napoleon's Life of Cæsar is made public; more than a year having elapsed between the issue of the first and second volumes. Comprising the events which lie between the appointment of Cæsar to the government of Gaul and the crossing of the Rubicon, this second volume contains some of the most interesting and important circumstances of the great Roman's life, from which the imperial author does not fail to deduce political lessons and to suggest political parallels, more or less acceptable according to the creed of the reader, but always full of meaning. The value of this history, indeed, is to be found in its reflections. Though the Emperor is well read, the real point and pith of his work lie in the modern application of certain historic facts, rather than in the mere scholarship. Since the publication of the first volume, "Cæsarism" has become a creed and pages of this present volume as auxiously The proceedings being taken as read. The Hon. as they would look into those of a Sibylline

> will find material for speculation, whichever way they read the imperial mind To the antiquary and the historian of Western Europe, this volume will present an special interest. It has been underwith Napoleon the Third, and since he ascended the imperial throne, he has caused extensive surveys and excavations to be made on the sites of the principal events related in the 'Commentaries' of the great commander, such as could only be made under the directions of a powerful and wealthy sovereign. The result has been in the highest degree important, and the dis-

coveries made, especially at Alise (Ale ia) and Puv d' Issolu (Uxellodinum), are of the utmost interest and importance. As a history, the Emperor's relation of Cæsar's war in Gaul is one of considerable merit. With the advantage of using all the most recent labours of scholars on the subject, and of his own surveyors above ground and excavators underneath, he has cleared up many obscure points, and given an accuracy to the narrative far beyond what was presented by any previous work. After a well-digested introductory chapter on the state of Gaul in the time of Cæsar, we are ntroduced to that critical moment when Cæsar hastened across the Alps into his new | home.

The Emperor goes into a dissertation on the exact spots where Cæsar embarked from Gaul and landed in Britain, and he fixes on Boulogue and Walmer. The former, as we know, was also chosen by Napoleon the First, when he contemplated a similar expedition; and Napoleon the Third says-'It is worthy of remark, that the reason which determined Cæsar to depart from Boulogue were the same as those which decided the choice of Napoleon the First in 1804. Notwithstanding the difference of practical conditions had not changed. The | doing Emperor chose Boulogue, says M. Thiers, because this port had long been proved to be the best point of departure for an expedition directed against England,—he chose Boulogue because its port is formed

which they drifted. After detailing the wars of Cæsar, the in which I had the good fortune to prosper Emperor doubles back upon a summary, until the year 1857; when a riot took adding an account, as he proceeds of the place at the Township of the Buckland, in political events and intrigues at Rome, the | the mining region where a great many of recall of Cicero, the quarrels of Pompey, my countrymen were driven from their the ambition of Clodius, and by his death | employments by a number of violent men, the narrowing of the issue to the struggle who had banded themselves together for between Cæsar and Pompey. The reflecthat purpose. They set fire to our tents and tions on the death of Clodius are singular, stores, plundered us of our hard earnings, as an instance of the Emperor's fatalism, and ruthlessly destroyed everything that and how he regards all men below the cali- they could lay their hands on, appropriabre of Cæsars rather as puppets than as ting everything to themselves that they movers: "Thus, by the simple accidents could conveniently carry away, and finally of his life, Clodius seems to have been de- making wanton destruction of what they stined to call forth the elements of discord | could not.—This state of affairs caused me which the Republic contained within her to change my place of business at the Buckbosom. He is surprised in the house of land to the gold field of Bendigo, some two Cæsar's wife, during a religious sacrifice, hundred miles distant.—Had I known then and this violation of the mysteries of the laws of the country I would have

Robert Carroll, sworn.—I was Captain of the Bona Dea leads to a fatal schism among the separates the knightly order from the Senate. The animosity with which he is pursued makes him a formidable party chief, who sends Cicero into exile, who makes Pompey tremble, and who accelerates the elevation of Cæsar. His death will rouse up all the popular passions, and will inspire so much fear in the opposite faction that it will forget its enmities and iealousies to throw itself into the arms of Pompey: and from one end of Italy to the other all the people will be in arms."

As remarkable too, in its way, is the clever and suggestive reasoning by which it is sought to be shown that the Republic had failed to ensure order within or peace with. out; and thus "whilst the popular instinct. which is rarely deceived, saw the salvation of the Republic in the power of one alone. the aristocracy party, on the contrary, saw only danger in the general inclination to. wards one man." Indeed, the whole of this last part of the second volume abounds Boats were shoving off .- I went to Macao I te- in traits and suggestive passages, and turned next morning. I took 15 armed men from | Casar is evidently taken as the prototype now of the First, and now of the Third Napoleon-even more evidently taken than in the previous volume; and a paragraph in the eighth chapter of the fourth book setting forth why Cæsar, who, for nine years had shown so much ability and devotion to the cause of his country, met with so much animosity at home might have been written affoat when the Firm gave way. We got her for the Bonapartes, changing only the prohead round and got her into deep water. We broke | per names. And is this Cæsar or Louis one hawser in five places we took her hawser in two Napoleon himself ?- "Cæsar began his powith another. I then anchored. The Chain was litical career by a trial, which is always carried away at night. I went back to Macao from | honourable-persecutions borne for a great cause. The popular party rested on the recollections of Marius; Cæsar did not hesitate to receive them; with splendour. Hence the prestige which surrouded him several times. It blew nearly a gale of wind when from his early youth, and which never ceased to increase with him. His constancy to his principles was worth more to him than all the lionours and dignities which were conferred on him; nominated successively military tribune, questor, grand pontiff, curator of the Appian Way, Edile, Urban Prætor, Proprætor in Spain, finally Consul, he could count these different testimonies of the public favour as so many victories obtained under the same flag against the same enemies. This was the cause of the violent passions of the aristocracy; they made one man alone responsible for the decadence of an order of things

which was sunk in corruption and anarchy. In a foot-note, referring to the duration of the pro-consulate in Gaul, the parallelism so often indicated takes a more open expression is the following remarkable passage :- "In all times," says the Emperor, we see the assemblies endeavour to shorten the duration of the power given by the people to a man not sympathetic with them. his is an example: the constitution of 1848 decided that the President of the French Republic should be nominated for four years. Prince Louis Napoleon was elected the 10th of December, 1848, and proclaimed on the 20th of the same month. His powers were to expire on the 20th of December, 1852. Now the Constituent Assembly which provided for the election of Prince Louis Napoleon fixed the term of his presidency on the second Sunday of the month of May, 1852, thus depriving him

To show that Cæsar was at all times governed by grand ideas, and that he was the friend of liberty and of the people, while Pompey-vain, false, intriguing, and selfish—was desirous of power merely for personal aggrandizement,—to show that the aristocratic party was composed of men like Pompey, only of a smaller calibre, and that they espoused his cause for the same base. motives as those actuating him, while the stood that, for many years, Cæsar's wars in | people, with their "admirable discern-Gaul have been a favorite subject of study | ment," were with Cæsar as the representative of their liberty, their greatness, and their strength,-to show that Casarism and Bonapartism are identical, and that each mean simply the salvation of society, and the general progress of humanity,-to show this, and for nothing but to show this, has the Emperor written this Life of Julius

(From the "Evening Mail.")

following letter has been kindly placed in our hands by a Reverend gentleman in this Colony with permission to publish it. We do so as it may greatly interest our readers to learn in what way some of the Emigrants who leave China for Australia, look upon the new country which they have made their It is also well to know that government to meet the invasion of the the good lessons learnt under missionary teaching are not always forgotten. We can vouch for the letter being bona fide. It will be observed that it is a translation from Chinese and that quaint sentences occasionally occur, but we have reason to believe that it accurately expresses the ideas of the original:-

REVEREND SIRS.—Pardon the liberty take in addressing you, as, I doubt not but the times and the armies, the nautical and | you will when I explain my reason for so

I have often desired to communicate with you: but owing to my want of knowing the English language, and not being able to express myself well, so as to be thoroughly understood by an Englishman, I was deterred by the little river, the Liane, which allowed from so doing until I became acquainted him, with a little labour, to shelter twelve with an Englishman one Mr Henley, who or thirteen hundred vessels." Another is the Anglo Chinese linguist to the Gocoincidence to be noticed is, that certain vernment of this Colony, and knowing the flat-bottomed boats, constructed by order | Chinese language perfectly, he has done nie

called the Captain. The engines were eased until sions as those of Cæsar—their great incon- | Since I came to Australia, I have had at venience in both cases being the ease with times, gratifying success. -In the colony of Victoria 1 carried on a commercial business,

scarcely leving falle nuary la The gr most ne and but greater in oi the co been spoken of by enlightened men, to b metals, gild, silve coal, are to be found while may for the t tropics go w in gr bananas, blacries, apples are mility o while pik in in-ba wood, ros good, cir trees, ac as, rattle dreds of the I ca are ever bent to many place as is hoco some ples overe while a hear it plains licesture as yet a lough the two ce page cateals cultual aluts in searces to pastokal (graziers ite gavin dred th many call and house shepher of phone from £12 £0 \$0 £2 country a lade wat to retard its group difficulties arising in fairs the wovernme roads, which faill means of setting the lines are seing ray the south to the no der to be nuzcted of telegraphs to En population of Nev each one and person a boundless paston ber, and selimete b rate. Rices Coffee Cotton, Off, add e of a great and Brogn tive desting isan ad benign in Eanges of sciences, heinnos the waling which show a the parties who is the parties of that he slary, and promulgate anity the sughout to

society that the very children at school,

play at "Highway men," or "Bushran-

gers" as they call them there. Being

wearied of residing among such a class where

the profits of my labour would not keep

pace with the losses to which I was, as it

were, continually subjected, I removed to

the Peak Downs Gold Field in the Colony

of Queen'sland in tropical Australia, where

cultural resources, forests of the choicest tim-

s to a fatal schism among the the State. His accusation opular party; his acquittal venality of the judges, and knightly order from the animosity with which he is es him a formidable party nds Cicero into exile, who y tremble, and who acceleation of Cæsar. His death all the popular passions, and much fear in the opposite will forget its enmities and hrow itself into the arms of from one end of Italy to the eople will be in arms." ble too, in its way, is the

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came to Australia, I have had at titying success.—In the colony of carried on a commercial business, had the good fortune to prosper year 1857; when a riot took he Township of the Buckland, in ig region where a great many of rymen were driven from their nts by a number of violent men, banded themselves together for se. They set fire to our tents and undered us of our hard earnings lessly destroyed everything that d lay their hands on, appropriaything to themselves that they veniently carry away, and finally vanton destruction of what they .—This state of affairs caused me my place of business at the Buckne gold field of Bendigo, some two miles distant.—Had I known then

of the country I would have

the next.

applied to the Government for compensation | ness, on account of the most of the Chinese | the manufacturing season has come, these the principle has spread so much through | Yours Faithfully in Christ. Kong Shing Yung.

Clermont Queensland, August 18, 1865.

BLACK FRIDAY.

(From the Friend of India, July 21. As this journal was being published last scarcely having fallen from the 5th of Ja Agra and Masterman's Bank in London, nuary last. The gold mines here are all and the closed doors of the Calcutta office greater part of the country remains an "un- During the past month some of the leading by such a catastrophe can be effaced. while at others, it spreads out into west commit suicide, and a shareholder is re- uneasiness. plaius. Agriculture is but little carried on | presented as having died from the shock as yet, although they can manage to get of the unexpected intelligence. Not till two crops of cereals and many other agri- | Friday-the same day on which the panic cultural products in a year. Population is unprecedented since 1825 occurred in Lonscarce, the greater part of which follows don, and hence called Black Friday-did pastoral occupations, some of the wealthy | the news spread and all the details become graziers here having two and three hun- known. Letters from ruined constituents dred thousand sheep, and sometimes as began to pour in on the leading bankers many cattle and horses. Wages are high; and lawyers. The London Bank is to be shepherds, of whom many are Chinese get | wound up in Chancery—a most unfavourfrom £1.10.0 to £2.0.0, per week. The able commentary on the management—and country is badly watered, which tends much | an official is on his way out to arrange for to retard its progress but to obviate the liquidation of the branches. Meandifficulties arising from such a state of af- | while the Advocate General has obtained fairs the government is constructing rail- an order to wind up the Calcutta branch roads, which will in a few years be the Under a heavy bond the officiating mameans of settling the country. Telegraph | nager has since been engaged in giving up lines are being rapidly constructed from securities deposited for safe custody and the south to the north of the island, in or- those on which loans had been advanced, der to be connected with the Indian lines paying all assets into the Bank of Bengal of telegraphs to Englan I. The people here | The failure of no other ordinary bank in are quiet and orderly, (unlike the fellow | India could have caused the same amount population of New South Wales) while of rain and misery. The Agra and Maseach one finds peace in his own sphere of terman's Bank was emphatically the bank duty. I have no hesitation therefore in of the services, of professional men, of the positively asserting that this will in a few poor. When in 1830 the failure of the years become one of the great emporiums | houses of Palmer, Cruttenden, Alexander, of the world—as the country contains in | Fergusson, Mackintosh and Colvin for itself the germs of national greatness, with | lifteen millions sterling, plunged the Anglo its mines of gold, iron, copper, and coal, Indian Community all over Bengal in sora boundless pasture, and boundless agr - | row, and woe, the services established the gra and United Service Bank to act as ber, and a climite both tropical and tempe- the depository of their savings. Up to that rate. Rice, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, time the younger members of both the army Cotton, Oil, and everything that can be and the civil service had been compelled to produced in tropical, or temperate climes, can | borrow from native usururs at excessively | be grown here; and while under the sway high rates the sums required to pay for of a great and progressive race, whose posi- their steps or to meet their extravagance. ple of other nations, who come to dwell India second only to the Oriental Bank. amongst them. By these means mutual But, like the Union Bank which ruined so interests are created, mutual civilities ex- many in 1840 the Agra Bank had hardly tended, and common sympathies are excited | left to others the party loan business when between one and all. Harmony and pros- it undertook engagements of a purely perity await this nation, where each one "finance" character, lending money for finds peace in his own sphere of duty. Aus- long periods on the stock and block as my countrymen, who have married and set- factories. Graqually it became necessary tled here, as well as it does to unyriads of to throw good money after bad, and Europeans. For the welfare of the country | the events of 1859-62 gave indigo cultivado I earnestly pray that it may become a tion in many parts of the country the coup blessing to all within her borders and be | de grace. Still, with a reserve fund of half blessed and honourable in the eyes of the a million and good mangement, the Agra-Bank might have cleared off its liabilities at My brother Kong Shing Kou is engaged | no greater expense than that of moderate by the Presbyterian Church in New South | dividends for a few years. But in an evil Wales to preach the blessed Gospel of the | hour it united with Masterman's private | true God, to my benighted countrymen. | bank. Such unions are always suspicious, He is stationed on the Tarou Gold Field, but this was hailed as an instance of the where the Chinese are numerous, and superior advantages of the limited jointthere he devotes his attention to their stock|principle. Against the indigo liabilities evangelisation. This success was gratify- of the Agra Bank were set certain doubtful ing until Mr Henley the Anglo Chinese | accounts of Masterman's and the two weak-Interpreter left there and removed to this lings united in the hope of making one lowing prologue was delivered :-place. While Ar Henley was at the strong establishment. Even this might Turou he aided every Sabbath Day, in have been possible had both limited their teaching the Chinese their Catechism and operations to strict banking-that is had the instructing them in a knowledge of the united establishment given only short loans holy books of the Old and New Covenants. on undeniable securities. But it took to

he be so it will cause my heart to rejoice - Bank, the lame helping the lame and the I do ardently desire that he should become | blind leading the blind, has fallen into the agood Christian, and in order that he may be ditch, dragging with it 1184 shareholders so, I leave him entirely to your charge, and many more depositors and holders of knowing that you will instruct him in hills the way in which he should go, and From all parts of India, from every place show him the path to heaven. Do with in England where old Indians congregate, We'll do our best to earn your gracious praise, him then as you may think fit. My chief comes a cry of woe and indignation. The desire is that he should become a Mission- old veteran, the spinster, the widow, the Pardon our stumbles, overlook our flaws, ary, and promulgate the doctrine of Christi- orphan, the helpless are suddenly plunged anity throughout the Empire of China, as | into the depths of poverty out of comfort if I know my people stand much in want of not affluence. Even the poor private solit, but as you must know the bent of his dier's widow suffers, for among other trusts disposition who have him under your care, the Chunar Widows' Fund is swallowed better than I can who have been so many | up. It is little satisfaction to the victims years absent-I leave him entirely unto | that the blow has come from London; you, knowing in your wisdom and good- that the Indian branches might have gone ness that you will do for him, and unto on solvent and not unprofitable. It is fearhim that which is in accordance with his ed, however, that the advances on irrecovwelfare in this world and his happiness in | erable securities in Calcutta alone amount to £850,000. The Advocate General stated Regarding myself I have little to say. — | that the floating and fixed deposits there Had it not been for my misfortunes and amounted to £640,000 and the advances on

guidance and blessing of the Almighty God to sober history. In addition to the ever

he will succeed in converting a few deteriorating block of indigo factories and

to Christianity, and these few may succeed, the gigantic undertakings in all parts of the

it is hoped, in converting others, until world of contractors like Sir M. Peto, the

Christianity spreads its blessings over the Bank locked up more of its capital in a

whole surface of society. My son Yesm | Marseilles Building Company and in pig

Sang, I hope, is progressing favourably iron. At the same time dividends were de-

in his studies under your tuition. From clared far above what was warrantable.

hope he deserves. I trust that he is well foreign capital was largely withdrawn from

acquainted with the Holy Scriptures and England, Sir M. Peto failed for four mil-

the sublime truths of Christianity. Should lionssterling, and the Agra and Masterman's

for the losses I had sustained by the Rio- having left and gone to other districts, latter investments must be saved from ters, as some others did, and succeeded, many of them being indebted to me, and destruction by advancing more money to but not having any one to inform me in being unable to pay on account of no water carry them on to the close of the season. these matters, I did not do so, much to my being on the gold field, owing to the long The. prospects of the shareholders are loss. But this was not all-numbers of the drought. Some have turned from miners gloomy enough. They have to pay up a Chinese residing at the Buckland having into Shepherds, while the greater part million and a half of capital. That is, each fled into other districts, in order to escape | have gone to other gold fields, numbers of | of the 1184 shareholders not only loses the the fury of the rioters, and being indebted whom I expect to pay me when they previous investment purchased in many to me in sums, amounting in all to over a | can, although some are rather doubtful. | cases at a high premium, but has to pay thousand pounds sterling, I had in At present I am doing nothing, and know | £1267 on an average. And the majority of consequence to sustain a double loss, not what to do, until the rainy season sets | the shareholders are retired officials who viz—the store and the debts. After residing in, when I expect to do well. So, in the invested their all, ladies and children who in the Colony of Victoria for several years | meantime I will conclude this humble | cannot command such a sum-hundreds to | children of the parish school. The church was I removed into the Colony of New South epistle, by thanking you in the utmost whom, but for God's mercy, the folly and crowded to suffication, and she good Dean, on Wales, where I had some success; but this | sinderity of my heart, for your kindness | the fraud of man have for ever darkened was often interrupted. The Europeans to my dear boy, and to myself, resigning this world. The case is of course better for there are very bad, inclined to be riotous, and | myself to my God, the Creator of heaven | the creditors who are not shareholders, and notorious thieves. So much so, that no- and earth. I shall ever pray Him to bless for the shareholders who were also depositorious thieves or highway robbers are regard- you for your loving kindness, and Chris- tors. So far as we can judge they will get ed as men of meritorious deeds. In fact | tian benevolence, so little merited by me. - | back half their money. The liabilities of the Bank are £17,832,258. Deducting the "If you like the security, down with the dust."paid up capital and reserve fund there are about 16 millions. To meet these there are of reliable assets 3 millions sterling of capital and reserve fund, 3 millions of cash and Government securities, and 1 of million of freehold property, or (say) 8 millions in all. But how long it will be till assets scattered over every part of the world, from China to America can be realis-I am now at present residing. The climate Thursday morning a telegram was received ed, those know well who have had the here is exceedingly hot, and dry—no rain in Calcutta announcing the stoppage of the misfortune, to receive at distant intervals miserable driblets from insolvent estates.

This generation of Anglo-Indian society most new, and but little known while the were placarded with a notice of the fact. will pass away before the deep scars made known land." Yet what is known of it has houses had been warned by telegram from the interests of the many victims, but still been spoken of by Geologists and other | London to keep their balances in that Bank | more in those of morality and fair dealing. enlightened men, to be a land where precious as low as possible; some accounts had been at all times, we trust a searching enquiry metals, gold, silver, copper, iron and withdrawn and not a bill was saleable. | will be made into the causes of this collapse, - coal, are to be found in great abundance. But the mass of its constituents did not and especially into all the details of the while many of the trees and plants of the dream of the insolvency of so popular an transactions which led to the union of the apples and many other valuable fruits, and had a reserve fund of half a million. be too severe, for men who knowingly, to while pine, iron-barks, gumtrees, sandal- If its bills had for some weeks been dis- save two weak concerns, concealed the trees, acacias, wattles, boxwood and hun- | banks, for the panic in London had caused | lessness than ever. We bring no charges dreds of others I cannot here particularise almost universal suspicion. Crowds remain- at present against the Agra and Masterare every where to be found. The soil in ed in front of the Bank during the day un- man's Bank, but when we read the revelamany places is a chocolate coloured alluvium, able or unwilling to realise the truth. One I tions already made in the case of others of some places covered with dense forests, native is said to have hurried home to a much higher character we confess to

TIENTSIN. (From the North-China Herald, July 7.) The spirited little community of Tientsin. who are celebrated for their laudable efforts to lessen the tedium of a Chinese exile, have lately set on foot a promising little Amateur Theatre, which was inaugurated on the evening of the 23rd instant by the production of "On the Sly ' and "Whitebait at Greenwich." The audience on the occasion was agreeably increased by the timely arrival of Sir Edmund Hornby and the officers of H. B. M. S. Barrow; and a well-filled house, for Tientsin, greeted the Amateurs on the rising of the curtain. The decorations and the general arrangement of the theatre were wonderfully complete, and reflected great credit on the managing committee. In the first piece, "On the Sly," the part of Mr Dibbits the weak-minded husband who was persuaded to go to the Derby "on the sly," and was afterwards subjected to all sorts of domestic privations in punishment for his folly, was ably sustained by Mr Veristoubt, whose histrionic powers are well known in the North and South of China. Miss Leicester played the part of of Mrs. Dibbits gracefully and well, and the saucy importment servant ally was cleverly represented by Miss D. Canter. The parts of Major Growler and Wagstaff were also well sustained by Messrs. Joram. tive destiny is to advance, blessed with the The new bank supplied such facilities on ristoubt, who played with an amount of care drawing-mom. In the centre his Highicesa's bed benign indicances of Christianity, and gifted | easier terms, but on rates at the same time | and system which would have been credit- stands enveloped in mosquito curtains—a very temwith a knowledge of all the useful arts and so high that it prospered. In time how- able even to an aspirant on many of the ple of Morpheus. Pale slate coloured draperies, sciences,—the most powerful people of the ever, it began to shake off this kind of English boards; Robson's style was evidentearth, and the most liberal and just, cap- business which was not always very credi- ly copied with a good deal of success, and able of impressing thoroughly and impart- table, its capital and branches were gra- the many amusing passages in which the ing well their character, upon all the peo- dually increased, and it took a position in redoubtable John takes the principal part, roy's bathroom adjoining contains a noble bath curved elicited hearty bursts of laughter from the audience. The part of Buzzard was very great difficulty appeared to be to "put an played, however, with considerable precision and success In the part of Lucretia tralia furnishes a happy home to many of | well as the annual produce of indigo | Miss Leicester proved herself, as before, a clever, and, it may be added, a fascinating actress: she looked so pretty that the bachelor portion of the audience felt almost trip to Greenwich, and the society he enjoyed when there. Sally was rather amusingly

> represented by Miss D. Canter, and Glimmer was capitally performed by Mr Joran. On the whole the first performance of the corp. dramatique of Tientsin may be pronounced a great success, and there is every reason to hope that, with increased appli ances, and with a little further trouble, their future performances will prove the Tientsin stage second to none in China. Before the rising of the curtain the fol-PROLOGUE. Ladies and Gentlemen! your grace I crave

Whilst for our little play the way I pave. This is our opening night, -a night which all Will dream and talk of' till the heavens fall. Since then he has had to struggle alone. "financing," to operations which have the Our little Settlement had oft to boast It is to be hoped, however, that under the | same relation to banking that romance has | Of rich endowments in the East the most; A club most perfect, and a Bund still fair In spite of those foul posts now planted there. -A race course o'er which fly our steeds so famed The best in China by all critics named, -Races at which swell prizes now are w.n. From cold Kiachta and from hot Ceylon. Yet, though we boast of these enjoyments rare. One still is wanting to complete our share. Theatricals are now elsewhere the rage, letters I received from his mother, they The threat of war caused the value of all Shall Tientsin, then, go without a stage? make honourable mention of him, which I undertakings on the Continuet to collapse, No, let us try what willing hands can do, Let's don the buskin, and let's triumph too. We'll triumch: for we bask in ladies' smiles. Our leader, too, still owns the famous "Giles." Thus we will trample under foot all fear, -We've got no Municipal bobbies here, We'll give you "On the sly " some splendid fun, And "Whitebait," too, "at Greenwich " ere wer'd

Ladies will figure on our stage to-night As lilies fair, and as the morning bright: Yours be the task to sink our hopes, or raise. And bright success will shine upon our cause.

EXTRACTS FROM HOME PAPERS. 40. At present I am not doing any busi- seldom been so good an indigo year, and dreaded, the spanish empire not so widely diffused. preservation of its contents.

THE SHORTEST SERMON. - Rev. Dr Muhlenberg's sermon at the funeral of the late Robert B. Minturn. Esq., is the shortest on record, though several are recorded with as few words. He read the words of the Prophet Micah. "He hath shown thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" And then added: "So

One sermon having the same number of words but more letters, was once preached by the Irish Dean Kirwan. He was pressed while suffering from a severe cold, to preach a charity sermon in St. Peter's church, Dublin, for the benefit of the orphan mounting the pulpit, and announcing his text, pointed with his hand to the children in the siele, and simply said: "There they are!" The collection on the occasion exceeded all belief. It was Dean Swift who was to preach a charity sermon; and giving out as his text. " He that hath

pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord," then added: New York Observer.

A FLOATING PALACE FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT .- The trial trip of the Viceroy of Egypt's new steam yatch, the Mahrousiee, designed by Mr. O. W. Lang, built by Mr. Samuda, and fitted with machinery by Messra. John Penn and Son, took place on Wednesday, when the vessel attained mean rate of speed over the Admiralty measured nile course in Stokes-bay of 181 knots, which places her ahead of all seagoing steamships in the world in point of speed, the mail steamships running between Holyhead and Dublin now holding second place, and her Majesty's paddle vacht Victoria and Albert the third. The keel of the Mahroussee was had in January, 1865, and her general dimensions are as follows :- Length between perpendiculars. 360ft.; length over all, 10 ft.; beam; 42ft.; depth. 29. ft tonnage, o. m. 3, 141. Her propelling power consists of a pair of Penn's engines, of 800-horse power, nominal, with oscillating cylinders, the latter having diamater of 100in, and a stroke of piston o tropics grow in great abundance; figs, establishment, which had just entered on Agra with Masterman's Bank. No con- lift. Each cylinder weighs, complete, 26 tons; and bananas, mulberries, cherries, plums, pine- one of the finest new buildings in the city demnation is too strong, no punishment can the intermediate axle 27 tons. The stokeholes are forward and aft of the engine room, with 16 furnaces in each. The engines drive two feathering wood, rosewood, chincona, myrtles, lime- trusted so were those of most of the other truth, and then went on with more reck- floatwheels of 28ft. diamater at their axis, and 33ft. outside the boards. Messrs. Penn never turned out of their workshops a more magificent specimen of marine engineering than the machinery of the Matrousser. The hul of the vessel is beautiful modelled, and has a very graceful as well as imposing innearance. Inboati, however, the vessel best dis others her noble proportion in length, breadth, and height, the fittings aft at the same time being upparalleled in their splendour. Forward of the engines the arrangements are very complete for the accomodation of the officers and crew, the wardroom being exceedingly capacions. In the after part of the allip, in the saloons and suites of apartments devoted id the use of the Viceroy, his ministers, and suite are to be found the Oriental splendour and luxuries which make the Mahrous es in that respect the most magnificent vessel affoat. Entering form the upper deck wide folding doors under a lofty poop deck open into an ante chamber glowing with gold and edlours, and with a wide staircase, having balus trades of electro-silver and . Iver gilt, leading to the royal apartments below. First passing this staircase, however, other doors open into a dining saloon, the panels of the walls each containing paintings of uit and flowers on papier mache, the numerous windows draped with pale blue silk drapery, embroidered with a rich flowering pattern, the cushious covered with similar material, the column supporting the roof of the cabin electroplate and the thousand and one wax light shades which surround the saloon held in handsome silver gilt sconces. Massive electroplate chandeliers hang from the ceiling, and the richest carnets cover the floor. Underneath this bril ant apartment is another o still greater splendour-the Viceroy's drawing-rooms with its adjucent ladies' ratiring room. It is impossible to describe the extraordinary magnificence of these apartments. Gobelin tapestry of the most costly character hangs from the wall, on the latter being at every interval of panels exquisitely painted m dallions. Tables of marvellous inlaid marbles

tables of gold, tables of wonderful work and grain in we ofs, gilded chairs, and rich damask covered divanale scattered about over the floor wherever likely to and Ooisee. The part of John Small in he useful, and silver-gilt sconces and chandeliers "Whitebait at Greenwich" could hardly bang around to throw a flood of light over the have found a better exponent than Mr Ve- | whole. The Viceroy's bedchamber adjoins the around the walls and windows, costly furniture stand in positions in the room where convenient, and all is arranged with exquisite taste. The Viceout of one block of marble. Forward of the Viceroy's sleeping apartment are the apartments of the Respectable Provision Dealer in the World. creditably performed by Mr Ooissee whose Chief Minister and the officers of state in attenold head on a young pair of shoulders." He | deck below the Viceroy drawing-room and sleeping | are not substituted for them. apartment is a saloon and cabin for Viceregal suite: being all of electro-plate. The ventilation through- | Vata, by means of Platinum Stram Coils; and are for by a scheme of large air-shafts, which surround | them for use at them, and through which air is driven by a fan and small engine that has been fitted for the purpose, inclined to envy the happy Glimmer his If the decorations of the ship are surprising so also is her machinery, and it is with a feeling of relief | and are manufacturers of every description of Oilthat the eye can escape the glittering beauty of the Viceroy's apartments and rest upon the grandear of Mr. Penn's machinery in the engine-room of the ship. The room itself is upwards of 20 flet in height, and never, perhaps, before had any machinery a chance of being seen in work with equal advantage. The coal bunkers have a stowage capacity of 950 tons. The ship made her runs over the Stokes Buy measured mile course, drawing 15ft, of water aft, and 15ft. 2in. of water forward. Her displacement at this draught was 3,135 tons, and her midship section 500 square feet. Six runs were made over the mile, and the ship attained a mean speed of 18,534-214 miles per hour, the steam pressure being 30lb., the vacuum, mean 27in., and the average revolutions of the engines, 26. The indicated horse-power of the engines, 6,400. Among the company on board were Captain Frederiga Bey, in command of the ship, Mr. John Penn, Mr. Penn,

> REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN CLOCKMAKING .-A novel application of electro-magnetism, as a motive power for clockwork, has just been perfected by a working jeweller at Leamington, which promises to introduce a new era in the science of clockmaking. and to bring modern timepieces to a state of absolute perfection. By the new arrangement, the pendulum, the bob or ball of which consists of an electromagnetic coil, is made to oscillate by means of a feeble current of electricity, this beating true seconds. with a train of three wheels only. One of the ad- | Eleven Prize Medals have been awarded these goods vantages of this system is that a number of clocks, in different parts, or even in different houses, can be connected together by a single wire, and the whole number will indicate the same to a second. The clocks are of the simplest construction, and never need winding up. No acid battery is used. Mr Bright, the discoverer, has secured the plan by patent. The clocks are spoken of as being far superior to the present clocks in use.

iun., and Mr Metthews (of the firm of John Penn

and son); Mr. O. W. Lang, the designer of the

ship; Mr. J. D'A. Samuda, M. P. the builder of the

ship, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Mr. C. Leslie, M. P.

The Mahroussee will sail for Alexandria about

Wednesday next .- Humpshire Telegraph.

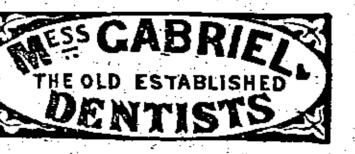
Mr Bunyand has patented an improvement in The Queen of England is now a vereign over, it | the construction of portfolios especially adapting their (is said, one continent, 100 peninsulas, 600 promon- use for prints, drawings, &c., by making them self-suptories, 1.000 lakes, 2, 0 rivers and 10 0; islands. porting, and with arest, which supports the front board Her subjects number more than 150,00 , 01. By when open, forming a flat table or stand for the prints a wave of her hand she can summon an army of as looked over. They are also made with a moveable 500.000 soldiers and a navy of 1,0 to ships of war easel, which will be found particularly suitable for a and 100,000 sailors. The Assyrian empire was printseller's shop, as any print can be placed on one not so wenthy as that of Great Britain; the Roman side as selected. We understand that they can be empire was not so populous; the Persian empire | had with extra finish, and in different sorts of wood. was not so extensive: the Arabian empire was not so to suit the drawing-room and picture gallery. It is COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at the many losses I would have returned long indigo factories to £700,000. As there has powerful; the Carthaginian empire was not so much decidedly the best folio we have yet seen for the

MISCELLANEOUS.

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osteo eidon. PATENT, 1st March, 1862. MESSRS GABRIEL'S INVENTION FOR SUPPLYING

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Percha, Is. 6d. per box. GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method may be had of their Agents or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelv

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CONTAINING information respecting the chief places of interest to be visited at Peking, particulars respecting the Roads means of transport, exchange, places of accommodation &c., &c.

Three itineraries to gates of the Great Wall. "China Mail" Office. May 11, 1866.

From the North-China Daily News.

A few months ago a writer in the China Mail commenced the publication of a series of Notes for Tourists in the North of China, and these have now been published in a condensed form with the name of the writer, Mr N. B. Dennys. He is well qualinfied for the work he has undertaken, and his opions as to the best modes of travelling as well as his casual remarks upon men and manners in the north, are worthy of attention. We can discover Purchasers should see that they are supplied with | no omission in the list given, all the precautions dance, all fitted without regard to cost. On the C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles necessary to secure comfort en route and at the various inns being very minutely set forth. From To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles stage to stage of the journey, the traveller will the discomforts from which he suffers have been suffered before by one at least who has set himself to device means whereby they may be overcome-We commend to those interested in topographical researches the description given of Peking, while those whose ideas regarding the history of Peking and the many vicissitudes through which it has passed since its first establishment are misty and confused, will do well to run over the condensed account given at page 25. We cannot pass in review each chapter of Mr Dennys' valuable little work.

Meanwhile, those who intend to travel in the Chili province during the approaching autumn months, cannot do better than accept these -Notes as their

From the Hankow Times.

There are plenty of sights in and around the city. some visible and many more invisible, and Mr. Denny's description of the cities and their points or interest is full and carefully given. As to its correctness we are unfortunately unable to judge. The name of the book " Notes for Tourists in the North of China" is rather ambitious, as the Author confines himself to Peking and two routes from that city to Kalgon, about 130 miles distant, but for a visit to Peking the information will prove very acceptable to a traveller especially if living at an inn.

FOR SALE.

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cent. Computed by Mr John V. YATMAN, New York. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. "China Mail" Office.

12th May, 1864.

136	THE CHINA MAIL.						
Shipping Intelligence.	HONGKONG.						
——————————————————————————————————————	EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAYS' ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES. C., on Pedder's Wharf.—IFC., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—IF., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—						
ARRIVALS.	EC. from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloong side. Stir's Name and Plack Town Date of Constants of Acres Destination Destination Destination Destination Destination						
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Per Gresham.—Captain G. H. French Mr C. Snepnerd, Dr. Backson, 41 men 2d Batt. 5th Regt. 10.	Avondhu E Munroe B. bk. 394 July 10 Johnson and Co put back Laid up						
Per Samuel Russel.—Messrs Smith, Bancroft, Lieman, Rowan, Grant, Rev. Mr Doolittle and wife, Rev. Mr Williams and wife. Per Dumbarton.—Messrs Morris, Lintle, Terrey, Dr G. Collingwood, and 20 Chinese. Per Dumbarton.—Messrs Morris, Lintle, Terrey, Dr G. Collingwood, and 20 Chinese.	Benefactor K Serry Am bk 725 May 25 Smith Archer and Co Bonaventure W S. bk. 289 May 11 Kun-Mow-Hong						
Per Nature.—General Lara and family, General J. Sotar and family, and 130 men all told, bound to the South Coast.	Bosworth WU Nicholf B. sh. 611 May 19 Augustine Heard and Co S. Francisco oraganza E Shi son B. bk. 398 June 22 Borneo Company Bride Watitison B. ba 554 June 11 Birley and Co Bombay Early						
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MACAO	Javen Tom z E ampos Por.sh. 650 July 5 J. J. Remedios Julia Ann Widaker S. bk. 373 July 10 Wm Pustau and Co Kelso Wislack B. sh. 556 June 27 Jar., Matheson and Co						
Saip's NAME CAPTAIN CONS ARBIVAL CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS SESTIMATION OR ARBIVAL CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS SESTIMATION OR ARBIVAL	Kim-sing-hong & Schutt Si, bk. 540 June 23 Chinese Kwang-Foong E Head B. bk. 237 June 29 Bour., Hubener and Co Tientsin Lungueter & Forbes B. sh. 517 June 17 Bouriau, Hubener & Co						
Aurora Lindscott It. sh. 600 May 3 Order Laid up Cintra Gica Siemmssen Por.sh 600 May 5 M. del Rio	Lark K Shields B. bk. 443 May 25 Sorneo Company Ningpo Loreley E Schenk Han.su 871 July 5 E. Schellhass and Co Maria Morton K Morello B. bk. 401 June 22 Reynvann Brothers & Co Saigon						
Concordia (frill Pr.bg.) 226 May 26 Reynolds and Co Callao Fee Pang (ruz Po.str.) 163 June 3 3. S. Fernandes Laid up Line Meinhard It. bk., 256 May 13 Captain Laid up	Marion WC Feliciano Sp.bk. 254 July 4 Reynolds and Co Marion W Laughton S. bk. 460 May 30 R. S. Walker and Co Mary Nicholson WC Freewody B. sh. 601 June 21 Gitman and Co						
S, Vicente de Paul Silva Pr. bk. 423 May 24 Portario and Co Laid up Landor neo. k. 371 Jan. 22 L. Marquez Laid up	Matilda W B. bk. 224 June 25 D. Lapraik and Co Medoc K Ron Cr. bk. 584 June 36 Landstein and Co Medock W McTaggart B. bk. 670 June 26 Smith Kennedy and Co						
	Meltorek W. McTaggart B. bk. 670 June 25 Smith Kennedy and Co Melrose K Bedeford B. bk. 286 June 29 John Burd and Co Migrator W Stephenson B. bk 354 July 17 D. Lapraik and Co Moonlight W Jorgensen Si. sh. 637 June 14 Chinese						
FUHCHAU.	Mouette WC Penne Fr. sr. 2.7 July 7 Reynvan and Co Music CKlein 5. sr. 339 July 13 A. Heard and Co Narc 88 WC Hell Frits Pr. bg. 189 July 9 Oxford and Co Tamsui						
NAIP'S NAME CONSIGNES OR AGENT DESTINATIONS ARRIVAL CONSIGNES OR AGENT	Niemen K Ballard B. sh. 624 May 15 Russell and Co Norah Gream K Bake B. sh. 1901 May 23 Adam Scott and Co Oriental W Dubois Fr.bk. 275 June 1 Wm. Pustau and Co Saigon						
Albert Jurss St ditiend Wee.Sr 267 June 25 Siemssen and Co Uncertain Albert Qiotor Limit x 8 bk. 383 Russell and Co Uncertain Arthur Crosby am ba 261 June 14 Russell and Co Uncertain Crosby am ba 261 June 14 Russell and Co Uncertain Crosby am ba 261 June 14 Russell and Co Uncertain Crosby am ba 261 June 14 Russell and Co Uncertain Crosby am ba 261 June 15 Russell	Palais Gallien W Robert Fr.bk. 470 July 5 Reynvaan Brothers & Co Saigon Parsee W Soule Am.bk 540 July 2 Bosman and Co Pening K Patten Am.bk 583 July 2 Bosman and Co						
Cathari ia Dewn Gangadhue Davan i Davan i Kunber Sw.bk. Daby July Russell and Co Tientsin London Londo	Perle Federsen Hm.bk 443 July 19 Bofman and Co President K M inne Bet bk. 267 July 14 Wm. Pustau and Co Pocahontas E Graves July 14 Urder Princess Sariphi W Kufued Si. bk. 454 July 4 Chinese						
Eurine Nicholas Barry Bh 1069 June 28 Order Eurydice Gibo Br. bk. 434 June 1 Smith, Kennedy and Co For Sale Everest Carke B sh 571 June 23 Dentand Co Liverpool	Reindeer E McLachlau B. sh. 964 June 29 Uhinese Aberdeen docked Resolute W Eugiere Si. sh. 800 July 14 Chinese						
Express Kraff Pr bg June 23 Order Uncertain Falk Lammermann Da sr. 132 June 6 Order Uncertain Uncertain June 25 jiemssen and Co Uncertain	Royal Minstrel E Andrew B. bk. 447 June16 G., Livingston and Co Runnymede W Owens bk. 720 July 13 M. Lambert and Co Sampan R Rusmussen Pr. bk. 301 June 30 Wm. Pustau and Co						
Forest Belle Greet Bryan Gree	Samuel Russell E Lucas Am.sh. 957 July 15 Smith, Archer and Co Sarah Maria R Gode Hm.bk 400 June 24 Bour., Hubener and C. Scawfell W Thomson B. sh. 825 June 20 Birley and Co Fuchhau						
Gerilla 3 Island Queen Louisa Mc alf B. str. 200 June 1 Ch nese Government Uncertain Tug Mc Farlanc B. str. 120 June 1 E H. How and Co Louisa Ha 1 B. str. 200 June 1 E H. How and Co Uncertain	Sea Nymph K Eleming B. bk. 464 June 9 Landstein and Co Seaman's Bride W Rooth Si. bk. 314 June 23 Chinese Senator W Wichers Si. bk 382 June 16 Chinese						
Luc 1. W Ulrich Ha. b. 2 252 June 25 Aug. Heard and Co Australia. Maithau i Codson B. sh 798 July 2 Jar., Macheson and Co London Maunlee Yuen Parker Calista 179 June 1 Chinese Government Ningpo	Sidon W Rieper Hm.bg 245 Nov. 26 Order Laid up Stanley W Doughty B. bk. 384 July 8 Oxford and Co S. of the Ocean W Slaughter B. sh. 605 Ma 36 Gibb, Livingston and Co						
Miranda Newman B. bk. 154 June 20 Dent and Co Australia	St vicente Ferrer w Santos Por.sr 118 June 25 will. Fustau and Co Por Sats Suomi W Noraberg Ru.sh. 792 June 13 Order Supply Conroy Am.sh. 547 July 1; American Cousul						
Nouni Ornate Sayers B. sh 709 June 28 Renusd Phipps and Co London English B. sh 738 June 20 G, Livingston and Co London	Tie What W Lewis Si. bk. 654 June 4 Chinese Tek-Li K Kier sm.bk 320 June 1 Wm. Pustau and Co Amoy						
Philomela Arcuer B. su. 632 June 25 Furner and Co London Princess of Wates M. on B. bk. 353 July 3 Chinese Scindia 5 or B. su. 894 June 14 Smith Kennedy and Co London	Themis K Bernermann Bre.sr. 229 June 29 E. Shelhass and Co Newchwang Union W Debot Fr. sh. 614 June 27 dosman and Co Venilia W Pawy B. sh. 542 June 25 A. Wilkinson and Co F. or Charter						
Trinculo Vindex Vindex Woratah Olivier 3 str 256 June 28 Order Olivier 3 str 256 June 28 Order Uncertain Uncertain Shanghae	Vicksburg E Scott B. sh. 1012 June 28 Borneo Company Viscata E Drummond B. sh. 1075 June 20 Order W. Mitchell E Potter B. sh. 611 July 5 Dent and Co						
With map has Carter B. sh 1157 June 14 Order Shanghae Woosang Vulcan B. str. 260 June 20 4J. Forster and Co Tug. Shanghae Shanghae	Wressel Castle E Hardy B, bk. 315 June 20 Johnson and Co Nagasaki Zephyr K B, bk. 291 July 2 McEwen and Co						
Zingra [Fetendrich B. bk.] 486 June 25 Fussell and Co [London	WHAMPOA.						
YOKOHAMA.	SEIF'S NAME CAPTAIN TOSA CONSIGNATION DESTINATION DESTINATION DESTINATION						
CAPTAIN. FLAG & RIG. TONS DATE OF ARRIV. CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS. DESTINATION. FE	Amazon Belstedt Bre.bg 219 July 7 E, Scheilhass and Co Benares Browne B. str. 965 July 8 P. and O. S. N. Co Mails July 2						
Argus B. str. 160 Aug. 21 Shaw, Cull and Co Uncertain Lond Conference Reid B. sh. 649 May 15 Macpherson and Co London Bata	tion Burlington Hyde B. bk. 377 Borneo Company Hyde B. bk. 485 June 15 Chinese Hongkong Oosta Rica Mollin B. bk. 299 June 16 Am. Scott and Co						
China Tofield Du bk 490 May 28 DeConing and Co Uncertain Restrei M'Oullum B. str. 226 Glover and Co Jan. 25 Order S.ha. S.ha	O. Ryan O.						
Phillip 1st Machenzie Am. bk 292 Apr. 26 O. E. Freeman Lond Shaftesbury Aitkens B. str. 524 May. 25 Sirley and Co Shanghae S. ha	and the second s						

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Chapeau

Slaney,

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Northern Light

SHIP'S NAME

Ham. Jupiter, P. erva, Dutch. Jaco	ba (ornena, r			••••						
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Esmeralda Nile Punjaub		Drewes Johnson Shrewbur	មហ.i ថ. ៖	ok 25 h 63	3 4 Jan.	25	Siemssen an Uxford and Smith, Ken	d Co Co	Laid un	k	
Oristina Der Sud Ounmail	:	O. Ryan Malchow Thompson	, B. a	h 51 h 77	7 July 0 1	i 1	J. M. del Ri Wm. Pustau J., Livingst	o and Co on and Co	Point dock Singapore		
Bencleuch Burlington Costa Rica		Thomson Hyde Mollin	8. b 8. b 8. b	k. 37 k. 48 k. 29	7 5 June 9 June	15 (16 ,	Borneo Com Chinese Am. Scott a	pa ny nd Co	Hongkong Hongkong		. "
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SEIP'S NAMI	·[UAPTAI	FLAG RIG	& Top)ATE		и курівної	пись дов	DESTINAT.	ion Larani Despa	ED.
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Zephyr	K		ន ,				McEwen an				
Viscata W. Mitchell Wressel Castle	E	Orummon Potter Hardy	B, a B, a B, b	h. 107 h. 61 k. 31	5 June 1 July 5 June	20 5 20	Order Dent and Co Johnson and	Co	Nagasaki		. •
Union Venilia Vicksburg	W E	Debot Pawy Scott	Fr. s B, s B, s	h. 54 h. 101	2 June 2 June	25 28	dosman and A. Wilkinso Borneo Com	n and Co	F. or Char	ter	
Tek-Li Tey-long Themis	W K	Kier Demsky Bernerman		h. 47	2 June 9 June	20 (29)	Wm. Pustar Chinese E. Shelhass	and Co	Amoy Newchwan	eg	
Supply Syoney Eggers Tie What	W	Conroy Richardson Lewis	Si. b	h 67 k 65	0 May 4 June	15	Chinese	edy and (Co F. or char	ter	
St Vicente Ferre Suomi	r W W	Santos Noraberg	Por. Ru.s	sr 11 h. 79	8 June June	23 T	Wm. Pustai Order	and Co	For Sale		
Sidon Stanley S. of the Ocean	W	Rieper Doughty Slaughter	. ե. թ	12 24 k. 38	5 Nov. 1 July	26 c	Order Oxford and Bibb, Living		Laid up		
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Samuel Russell Sarah Maria Scawfell	E R W	Lucus Gode Thomson	Hm.b	h. 95 k 40 h 82	June June	24 I 20 I	Smith, Arch Bour , Hube Birley and C	ner and C	Fuchhau		
Royal Minstrel Runnymede Sampan	W	Andrew Owens Rusmusse:		k. 72 k. 30) July	13 : 30 \	J., Livingst M. Lambert Wm. Pustau	and Co			
Prosperity Reindeer Resolute	E	McLachla Engiere	ນ B. ສ. ວi. ສ	h. 96 h. 80	inne July	29 J	lardine, Mat Chinese	· .	Aberdeen	docked	
Princess Sariphi	E	graves	Am 8 Si. b.	a 99- k. 45-	4 July 4 July	14 C)rder				
Pening Perle President	K	Patten Federsen Minne	Am.b Hm.b	k 58 k 44 k 26	3 July 3 July 7 July	2 B 19 E 14 V	Bosman and Bofman and Wm. Pustau	Co Co	put back	•	
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Mouette V Music	CL	lorgensen Penne Klein	Fr. 81	339	July July	7 R	leyuvaan an Heard an	i Co	put dack		
Melrose Migrator	K I	Bedeford Stephenson	B. bl	. 286 354	Jnne :	29 J. 17 D	ohn Burd a), Lapraik a	nd Co	Saigon		
Matilda - Medoc	W K	Ron McTaggar	B. bl	224 584	Juna June	28 L 30 L	. Atkinson andstein an mith Kenne	d Co			
Marion Mary Nicholson V Mary Milared	1 V C E	aughton	B. sh	601 460	June 2	21 G 15 D	. S. Walker itman and (Lapraik a	3 0			
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Kwang-Foong Lancaster Lank	K F	Lad Forbes Shields	8. sh	517 443	June J May 2	7 80 5 30	ourjau, Hub orneo Comp	ener & Co			
Kelso K:m-sinhong	W B B	lack chutt	B. sh.	556	June 2 June 2	7 Ja 3 Ci	r., Mathero	n and Co	Tientein		l E
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James Miller Jestio J. Masterman W	K W K J	hn May	B. ar. B. bk. B. sb.	35.2 452 603	June May 1	ö A. 6 Ro 3 Dr	Scott and Cosario and Co	; o :			
lyaciata lo n (unllo) Island Queen	K M E D	cFarlane nes ickson	B. bk. B. bk.	324 295 429	Tune 2: June 16 July 14	² Зп 6 G. 4 Ja	ith Kenned Livingston L. Mithebot	y and Co and Co rand Co	F. or Charter put back		6
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	_	illiams 🗐	Du.bg.	631		Par	rker and Co		put back	Repg.	M

CONSIGNATES OR AGENTS DESTINATION DESPATCH

HANKOW.

A. Heard and Co

A. Heard and Co

Jar., Matheson and Co London

Dens and Co

Russell and Co

Dr. Binger and Co

CAPTAIN FLAG & TORS DATE OF ARRIVAL

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Lawrenceson Hulk

Lawrenceson dulk

Keats R.N. | H B.M. |

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				DEPARTURES AND C to Gibb's Whark-IV., West		SHIP	SNAMB	CAPTAIR	FLAG & Rig	Тола	DATE OF	Consignation Agents	DESTINATION	Ілтелово Вв. р. 1. сц
				estward of the Hospital.—K		1:					{			
. <u>.</u>		· .	 	, 		_ Steame		Middleton	B. str,	9974	July 11	Preston, Breuell and Co		
IB.	FLAGA RIG	Toxs	DATE OF ARBIVAL	Consigners on Agents	DESTINATION DESTAT	Agamem	HOH	"tranteron	Am.str	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
						— China Columbi		Schroon	B. str.	25 600		Frautmann and Co Glover and Co	Laid up	
	:					Confucit		Stewart Schroon	Chistr	265	June 22	Chinese Government		
ile	er. str.	900	July 18	Messageries Imperiales	Europe Mail	Faust	· .	<u>.</u> .	— str	30	June 20	Russell and Co	Laid up	
	B. str.	1450 700]n:A 9	Gibb. Livingston and Co Spanish Consul	Mail	Ganges		Gray Bernard	am.str 8. Str.	1200		P. & O. S. N. Co	Hongkong	Early
٠	B. str.	615	July 15	D. Lapraik and Co	BL	(Frete		Godow	Pru.str	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	Laid up	
	B. str. Fr.str.	984 156	July 15	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Shanghae	rieschen Labourd	· ·	Comstock Pelisot	B. str. Fr.str.	872	July 3	Capt. Patridge Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	Mail
n.	B. str.	677	June 1	F. B. Cama and Co	Bombay	Nepaul		Davis	B. str,	541 80	July 3	P. & O. S. N. and Co	Yokohama	
u .	B. str.	447 700		Russell and Co Order	Refitting	Nepaul Paw-loor	107	Simmons Aitkins	Am.str B. str.		June 13	T. J. Falls Stephenson and Co		
	3p. str.	660	July 18	Spanish Consul		Shanyus	n		B, str.	30	1	frantmann and Co	Laid up	
	B. etr.		July II	DP. and O. S. N. Co i Jardine, Matheson & Co	Swatow &c., July 1	8 Shooey- Ta-pang		Young Frindle	B. str.	492	May 23	Smith, Kennedy and Co- John Burd and Co	C,foo & Taku	Early
	B. str.	965	July 2	2 P, & O. S. N. Co		l'satiee		Tubbs	Am.str	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co		
1800	Am Str	1 20.10	July I	7 P. and O. S. N. Co 0 Russell and Co	Shanghae Shanghae	Wan-Lo Whamp	ong-Fei	Merrills Earie	B. str.	45 115	•	Geo. Barnet and Co D. Sassoon, Sons and Co	; ‡	
th	SL atr			3 Chinese								, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	Ì.		1				Vessels Lawrence	Brenhall	am.sh	1496	June 13	Order		
•	am,sh	. 593	May 2	Olyphant and Co	1 / 1/1	Adeline		Ramsey	B. bg	235	July 8	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	Immedt
	B. sh			9 dorneo Company		Agamen		George	B. sh	-980	June 9 June 4	Prazar and Co	Loudon	Early
3 Ury	Pr.bk		lune I	6 Siemssen and Co 9 far. Matheson and Co		Amiral Antipid	i	Nidelee Woonruff	B. bk	592	June 26	shaw Brothers and Co	F. or charter London	Early
:BOI	Hm.bl	k 380	July	9 Wm. Pus au and Co		Blencat	ira	Doron	B. bk	406	June 26	Borneo and Co	frorcharter	
ri o	am.sh Bre.bl			1 Order 30 Bosm in and Co		Bolina	Nag	(Fraham Kusseli	B. ar.	170 433	Aug. 25	A. R. Tuby and Co		1
ns ois	B. bk	: 330	May 1	/ Siemseen and Co	Funchau cleare	ed Bringeto		Howarn	{ B. bk	314	Jaly 9	Order	•	
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nsen Idyk	e Du b		. July 1	2 dosman and Co		Challen		Brown	B. bk.	669	July	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London	Early
uier		1		19 Wm. Pustau and Co 2 Order		Cindere.	i	Williams	B. sh	877 357		Dent and Co Blum, Grothers and Co	London	Immedt.
el ∵ch				Lapraik and Co		Cobang Conchit		Renteria	Sp. ok	1 1.4.4.	June 27	Phillips. Moore and Co	F, or charter	
oe.	B. bk	394	. July I	0 Johnson and Co	put back Laid	ur Corai N		Winchester	B. sh	721	J ane 17	G., Livingston and Co.	London	Early
rra, or	Sp.bk 8. bk		July 1	17 Reynolds and Co 29 Order		Corea Coulnai	vle	Keir Morison	B bk.		June 17	Dent and Co	London	Early
'n	IJ. bk	. 445	June 2	22 Jar., Martheson and Co		Delengi		Dupont	Fr.ck.	300	ា្សាលាខ ស	Win. Pustau and Go 📑		
	i Am b i bk		May 2	Smith Archer and Co.		Duck Dunkel	i di	Lorenzo Toma	8. ar. 6. ah	1	July 1	P. F. Cama and Co OSm to, Kennedy and Co	Laid up	
11	B. sh	611	May 1	19 Augustine Heard and C	o 5. Francisco	Edith B	anfield	Mitchell	B. bk.	390	July ?	Urder	_	
o n	B. b.		June:	22 Borneo Company	dombay Early	Eduard Eliza		Zinke Altima	Bre. 81.	135 579	June 2	E. Sch-lihass and Co Chilips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
ng	B. sh	1	I May i	O Parker and Co	Melbourne & Sydn		icholson	Crosbie	B. sh	904	igaly 1]	Blain Tate and Co		Lany
	Am si		1 July 1	lö Russell and Co 10 Siemssen and Co		Lilenbo		Smith	B. bk		July 7	mith, Kenne ly and Co.	F or charta-	
·8 8011	O. bl	•	z June i	30 Banneos Company		Elizab. i Elizab.		Fox trardiner	B. bk	398	i Jilay 11	B. Hubener and Co	F. or charter Repairing	
e i	B. b	z. 100) May]	19 Am. Scott and Co 12 Wm. Pustau and Co	o dock J.ma.	Fanny	i . · ·	Waters	B bk	467	June 27	F. R. Tilby and Co Fouces and Co	F. or charter	
er	B. bl		j June i	30 Morgan Lambert and C	0	Fusi Ya	Min les	Oleson Thompson	0 .bk B. bk.	556	May 21	Gibb. Livingston and Co	London	Early
ak	1—		9 June	15 Morgan Lambert and Co	New York	Gabuly		Wey	∀8. Եև			A. R. Tilby and Co	F. or charter	
n dsa V	ս ¦Fr հ 4m.s		8 July	14 Margesson and Co 13 Captain	Nagasaki «c	(tip∎·y Fler. åL	Elisabeth:	Fullerton Oyker	H bk.	400	July 7	Glover and Go		1
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ton Ju		2. 59 r 103	o June: I Llulv	27 Borneo Company 10 Siemssen and Go		Illiman Japan		Diamond Buntek	B. bk.			Smith Kennedy and Co Frazar and Co	Lindon	Early
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	$\mathbf{P}_{i,\mathbf{b}}$		l June: G May	20 Bour., Hybener and Co	London via. Cape	John P	aul tanton. Jur	Currie N hite	B. sh		June 2n	G., Livingston and Co Frazar and Co		
ert.	Pr. bl		0 June"	26 Wm. Pijstau and Co	Gondon via:		nowdoun	Richar ison	1	656	June 18	Born o Company	T. or Charter	
oc rt	B. 8	ь, 192		29 P. and O. S. N. Co		Kew K	e .	Beaglinole	B. sr	331 715	1	Trantmann and Co W. R. Adamson and Co		
er oer	нт.b Du.b			29 Siemssen and Co 12 Wm. Pustau and Co		Lansdor Maggie	wne Leslie	Spowart Stephen	B. sh	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Jane 20	Frazar and Co		
ami	Am.s	h. 63] July	13 Parker and Co	put back Repg	Manila	II.	Behrens	Hm bk	1000	June 27	Clausen Droce and Co	F. or charter	
et ice	В. в в. ь		June June	20 Gilman and Co To Jar., Matheson and Co	Fulchau	Marie i Marqui	aurie of Argyle	Asvil Hay	f'r.sh a sh			Frazar and Co Smith Kennedy and Cg Jar., Matheson and Co	F. or chaiter	
ս d	Fr. s	h. 85	3 July	9[c)rder		Nunrou	il	Oughton	B. sh		July 11	Jar., Matheson and Co P. Kroes and Co	f. or charter	
nno: min	rst Dub			18 Bosman and Co 17 Order		Mornin	r Pahud :	Perpses Johnston	Dut.sl			aptain.	F. or charter	
an	B, b	k. 46	2 July	18 D Lapraik and Co		Nelly		Simpson	B.Sbk	. 400	June 27	Olyphant and Co		
pe vn	B, b	-	L July	1 Morgan Lambert & Co 13 Russell and Co	F. or Charter	Neptun Niphon		Parkins Paret	B, bk out bg	1	May 37 June 27	P. and U. S. N.Co P. Kroes and Co	F. or charter	
ns	Hms			14 Wm. Pustau and Co		Oceanio	•	Wilson	B. bk	273	May 29	Born: Company	F. or charter	
uld				6 Order	put back	Persia	_	lark	B. sh			bornen Company Jar., Mitheson and Co		
eror wles			5 June	13 Adam Scott and Co 20 Dent and Co	A.de.n.dock	Peterbo Petrel	rougn	Orchard Jervis	B. ar	267	May 31	Dent and Co	Laid up	
$\mathbf{e}\mathbf{n}$	Pr.b	g. 30	6 June	29 Bourjau, Hubener & Co		Renowi		Adams	B. bk		June 25	Frazar and Co		
senb	- 1		9 June	15 Dent and Co 29 Smith Kennedy and Co	計・イク計算	Sailòra Samu-l		Rryant Wigzell	B. br			Master Frazar and Co	F. or charter	
В	ım.s	ь. 104	2 June	28 Order	i transport de la companya de la co	Sea Wi	tch	lughs	B. bk	376	June II	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	r. or charter	•
laen -on	B (1.)		l July June	dur., Habener and Co	Newchwang	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	F. William		B, sh			Shaw, Brothers and Co Gilman and Co	Loudon Loudon	Early '
eon ten	ಚ. ಕ	k. – 36	0 July	2 Chinese		Star of Summe	r Cloud	Hodge Roysen	B. sh	692	J ly 8	timan and co	L naton	Eur y
ев	Fr. s	r. 22	U July	13 Siemssen aud Co	Saigon Fo-d	ay Treboig	ап	Lewis	B. bs	.], 1171		Buin, Tate and Co	Liverpool F. or charte	harly
ney dne:		b. 117	6 May	26 a m. Pustau and Co	Laid up	Tycoon Vig:t		Metter Thomson	B. gh.	, 550	June 19	slain, Pace and Co	Ponden	Early
e .	Fr.b	k.∫ 46	U Feb.	27 James Funigeld and Co	u i	Wellin	rton	Maney	B. bk.	415	Jane #	Thian and to Suite, Kenned and Co-		1
`&LГ\$8 ∕ 8	ne B. b	k. 29	ի Սևոշ	16 G., Livingston and Co	F. or Charter		inster m Alelbuish	Tovey Duncan	8. sh		Juns -	Holliday Wise and Co		
(80n		1	79 July	14 Jar., M. threson and Co				1		*	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1
ers(оп В. а В. и			16 Rosario and co			1	1 1 1 p	• • .					
n M	av B. s			15 Orger		· · · } ' · · ·	;		·		ASAC	1 V		

SHANGHAE.

AMOY.

AMOY Shipping in Port .- Dutch barque, Peilades, Dutch barque, Emilie, Datch barque, Petroneld Dutch Brig, Niphon, British barque, Annie Porter, Bremen Brig, Berth i and Panime, Prussiane Brig, Bessie Senright, Spanish barque, Santa Luis

M. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

1	NAME.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captai	N.	Жнекк	AT
	Acorn,	store ship		- 			Shanghae	
	Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400	J. L. Waddilov	re '	Hougkong :	
- }	Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	801			Hankow	
	Argus,	pad. stm. sloop	6	300 0	Comr. J. Round	1	Japan	
	Banterer,	sc. st. g.b.	3		Lieut. Tonkin		Hongkong -	1000
	Barrosa,	sc. stm. corvt.	21		apt Boys		Shanghae	٠.
. 1	Basilisk,	pad. stm. sloop	4.	400	W.N. W. Hev	vett V.C.	Japan	
	Bouncer, Steam Ord.	sc. st. g.b.	3	60		- '	Hongkong	
	Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay		Japan	
1	Cockchafer,	gun-boat.	3		Lieut, Howard		Ninepo.	1
. 4	Cormorant,	-c. st. gun. vs.	4		Comr. G. D. Br		Nagasaki	
}	Coquette,	sc. st. gun-vs.	4		Comr. A. G. R		-apore Ord.	home
1	Coromandel,	pad. st. tender		150		•	Hongkong	
	Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		11 1 17 1	Hongkong	
٠.	Drake,	gun-boat.	3.	40	Lt. Hunt	· .	Ningpo	
	Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton		Japan	
	Flamer, Steam Ordinary		3	60			Hongkong	
	Forester,	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. J. E. St		Ningpo	
	Grasshopper	gun-boat	3	6.0	Lieut, J. C. Pa	tterson '	Amoy	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
٠.	Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	⊸ 6 0	Lieut. Morice		Chinkiang	•
•	Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	6	Lieut. Mainwa	ring	Hongkong	
	Havock,	gun-boat.	. 3	., •	Lieut. Luard		(Function &	
	Hesper,	store ship.	4		Saff Com. The		Yokohama	.;
-	Insolent,	gun-boat.	_{ 3	64	Lieut. G. T. N	icolas	Chefoo	
	Janus,	gun-boat.	· /3	40	Lieut. C. W. J	ohuson 🛒	Macao	
	Leven, Steam Ordinary,		1	80			Liougkong	
,	Manila,	sc. st. desp. ves.	 -		Jno. R. Ryan		Hongkong	
	Melville, Naval Hospita				kt. Bernard, A	a.D.B.A.	alongkong	
· ·	Opossum, Tender to	11		: "			i	·
:	H. M. S. Princess	gun-boat.	3	60		J. 45	Hongkong	
٠.	Charlotte,]			
	Osprey,	s. g. vessel	4		Comr. Menzies		Hongkong	
٠ _	Pelorus,	sc. sim. corv.	21-		Capt. Haswell		Amoy	
	Perseus,	sc. st. sloop	1 17		Comr. Stevens		Amoy	
٠ .	Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12		Comr. Oliver	J011 05 ,	Hongkong	
	Frincess Royal, Bear-			1 1		Ţ		
٠	ing the flag of Vice		73	400	Capt. W. G.	Tones .	Nagasaki	
	Admiral Geo. St.	11		1.	्राप्ति प्रश्तिक प्रवर्षे		Magasaki	
٠.	Vincent King, C. B.		. ,,,,	مير ا	Comr. Webb		Singapore	
,	Rattler,	sc. at. sloop	7 17		J. W. Reed	refittin	g Hongkong	
٠. ٠	Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	5		Comr G. Sutt		Japan	
	Salamis	pad desp	12		Capt. R. W.		1	
	Scylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12		1	71 B		rv. Japan
	Serpent,	sc. desp. vessel	4	200	Comr. C. H. I	Bullock	last at F	
	10 To	gun-boat.	1	3 80	Lient. J. P. K	ents	Ching kear	
	Slaney,	gun-boat.	3		Lient. Powys		Tientsin	
	Snap, Starling, Steam Ordinar		. 3	60	1 · • •	·	Shanghae	
	Stonnah Strom Undings		3	60	4		Hongkong	
I ED	Watchful, Steam Or-		.		.]			
K (B)	dinary.	gun-boat	3	40	1		Hongkong	
	Weazle,	sc. st. g.b.	, 3	60	Lt. Doughty		Shanghae	
	Woodcock, Steam Or-	1	·	1 .			1.2	
29	dinary,	gun-boat.	3	40	4		Hongkong	
	Icarus	steam aloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. 7	Fownsend	passage ou	t
	Icarus		· •		1			
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